THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

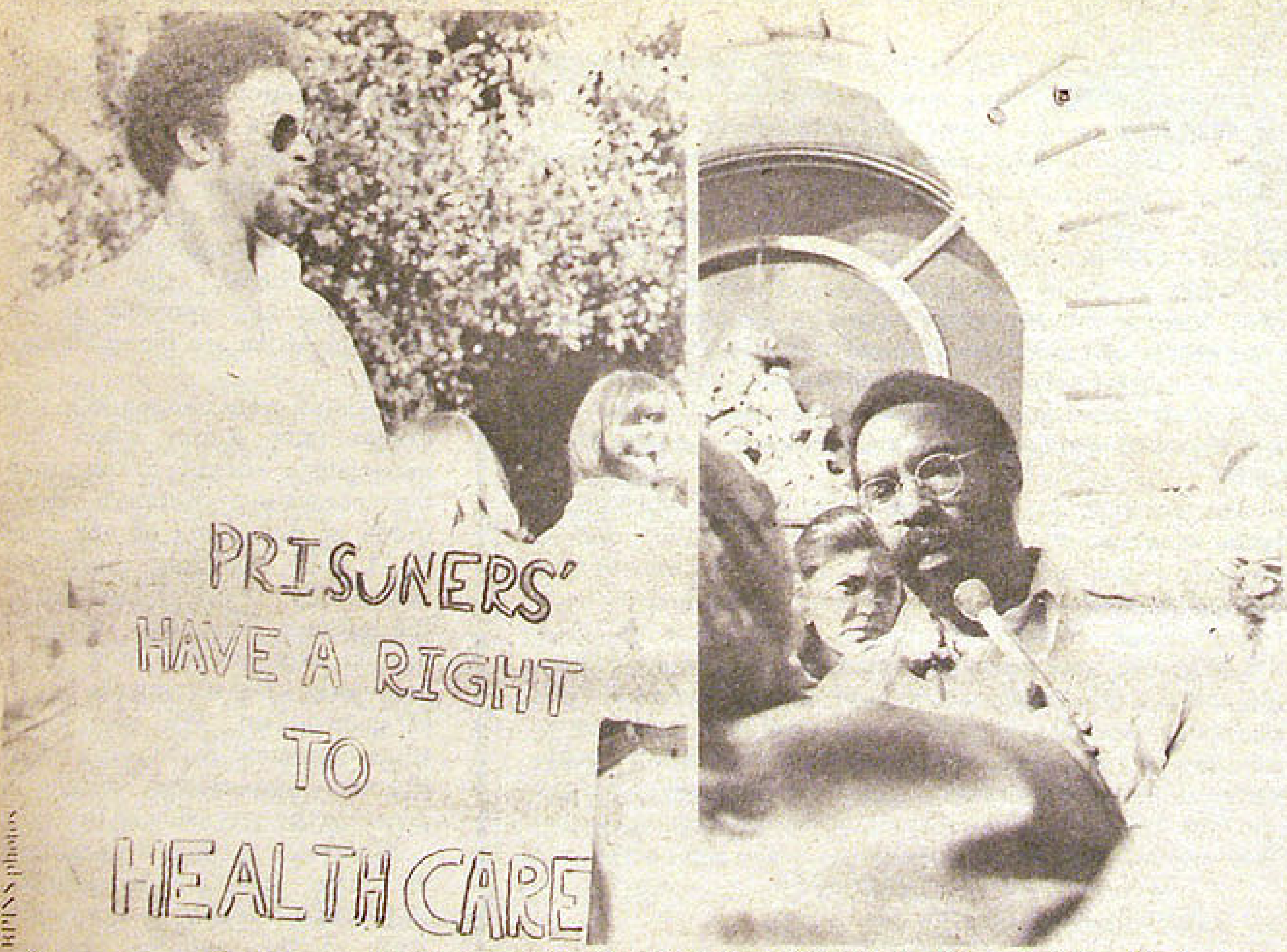
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INSIDE

Prisoners' Health Project

PUBLIC INQUIRY PLANNED ON S.F. JAILS



At a press conference on the steps of the San Francisco City Hall, Prisoners' Health Project community organizer JAY MOSS blasted the neglect of city administrators and announced the intention of his group to hold public hearings on the grossly inadequate medical care in San Francisco County Jails.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Decrying the attitudes of apathy and neglect on the part of the city's Board of Supervisors, the Prisoners' Health Project last week announced that it intends to hold a series of public hearings in March on the grossly inadequate medical care available in the San Francisco County Jail system.

Standing on the steps of the City Hall building, Jay Moss, the community organizer for the Prisoners' Health Project, told the assembled media that his group intends to bring public pressure to bear on those who are evading their civic responsibility to oversee jail health conditions.

In a special interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Moss said that, "In March, we will invite many different community groups, many groups involved in the criminal justice system to hearings we will put together ourselves:

"We will take testimony from prisoners, ex-prisoners, health workers and public officials. A stenographer will take down everything that's said.

"More than just delivering this document to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors, we're hoping that through these hearings, we'll be able to educate people in the community about the kinds of conditions that exist down in the jails.

"A lot of us feel that nothing is going to change in the jails until the community begins to take charge of the situation. By 'the

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EDITORIAL

JAILS ARE UNHEALTHY

The proposal to organize a series of community-based public meetings on the degrading medical conditions within the San Francisco County Jail system is an exciting and creative action concept the Black Panther Party wholeheartedly endorses and which rightfully deserves widespread support and active participation. The Prisoners' Health Project, which for the past two years has taken a leading position in attempting to upgrade these conditions, must be congratulated for developing a valuable organizing tool which can be directly applied by community activists throughout the country.

Survival is the issue here, "survival pending revolution" as the saying goes, and public intervention and pressure around immediately improving jail health care provides a very necessary stage in the overall struggle to ultimately eliminate all wretched and inhumane penal institutions.

The connection with our survival becomes even stronger with the realization that improper and inadequate health care on the city and jail level logically extends to the forced inhuman experimentation and physical, psychological abuses common in larger penitentaries; which logically extends to the denial of decent and preventative medical treatment in Black and poor oppressed communities in the society at large, the "prison" of our everyday lives.

Furthermore, the public hearings proposed by the Prisoners' Health Project put those city administrators who try to hide their basic indifference to the poor behind highly questionable and suspect "candy bomb threats" back on the hot spot. The hearings tear down the weak excuse of not wanting to give in to "who-knows-who," and replaces fairy tales with fact — live and angry community residents, upset over the ill treatment of their fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, demanding real change.

Health care within the San Francisco jails has already been ruled as "cruel and unusual" punishment by a federal district court judge. The power to demand an end to what is, therefore, "criminal" neglect is up to us. Attend and support the public hearings. Combat the "crime" that plagues our communities, our lives. □



An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Readers and Friends,

The Distribution and Circulation Department of THE BLACK PANTHER is in desperate need of a van or truck, with which we could greatly increase the availability of our paper in the Northern California region.

Demands and requests for THE BLACK PANTHER have greatly increased in recent months. Many people have heard through word of mouth of the excellence of our paper and particularly its unrivaled and superior coverage of the African liberation movements of southern Africa, but they do not have access to it.

Those of you who are regular readers know THE BLACK PANTHER is the only newspaper in the country that has provided weekly coverage, in detail and accurately, of developments in Angola. Only because the American people in general and Black people in particular are kept misinformed and ill-informed about developments in southern Africa, could so heinous a scheme as Roy Innis' — that Black mercenaries fight the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola — be even listened to in the Black community.

It is of the greatest urgency that THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper be made easily accessible to this community and to every community in this country. A major leap forward toward that objective would be realized if our Circulation Department could secure a truck or van.

If you know anyone who has a truck or van they can contribute, please contact them or let us know. Also, please dig down into your pockets and pocketbooks and send us a generous contribution towards securing this much needed transportation. Every 10 cents will help. Help us now, as many of you have done so generously in the past.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

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COMMENT

Guinea President Sekou Toure On People's Angola

Guinean Foreign Minister Fily Cissoko revealed last week that his government has sent troops to fight alongside the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Guinea, under the progressive leadership of President Sekou Toure, has played a major role in organizing support for the MPLA among the Black African countries.

Following are excerpts from two of President Toure's speeches on the Angolan situation, the first from "Declaration on Angola," made on October 31, 1975, and the second, "Message to the Angolan People," delivered last November 11, the date the MPLA officially took control of the Angolan government. The excerpts are reprinted from The Guardian.

Several months ago the peoples of Africa were joyfully celebrating the accession to national independence of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe and were awaiting with impatience the independence of Angola scheduled for November. Now, within a few days of that date, the sky over Angola is becoming darker and darker. Indeed, Angola is the center of a veritable international plot. Through Angola, the dignity, personality and interests of the whole of Africa are being threatened.

We know what happened in the Congo (now Zaire) when the imperialists sought to organize the secession of Katanga. Hundreds of thousands of our brothers were savagely murdered and finally, (Patrice) Lumumba, the national hero, was betrayed by his own soldiers and companions ignobly serving the cause of imperialism. We also know what happened in Nigeria when the same imperialism sought to organize the secession of Biafra.

Wherever there are important economic interests to exploit, imperialism seeks to dominate. And, if the peoples are not vigilant and victorious, imperial-

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FRED HAMPTON.

FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE

COINTELPRO Documents Reveal F.B.I. Conspiracy

(Chicago, Ill.) — Skillfully weaving his way through a hostile witness' repeated lapses of memory, Black attorney James Montgomery last week led off the plaintiff's case in the $47.7 million Fred Hampton murder suit by introducing into evidence some 18 FBI COINTELPRO documents establishing the federal government's conspiracy against the Black Panther Party.

Defense attorneys for the 28 law enforcement defendants have argued against the use of the documents in the trial. However, after long hours of back and forth dialogue out of the jury's presence, Montgomery succeeded in getting U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry to agree to admit the document as "background" material, relevant to proving a "link-by-link" conspiracy, although this material is not yet admissible against any particular defendant.

On the witness stand, Marlin Johnson, from 1959 to 1971 agent-in-charge of the Chicago FBI office and presently head of the Chicago Police Board, consistantly denied "having any independent recollection" of significant portions of several COINTELPRO documents.

In the first two documents Montgomery introduced sent from FBI headquarters to the Chicago office, the general guidelines for the notorious counterintelligence program were outlined, including instructions for a special agent to file 90-day field reports.

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PINELL TESTIMONY SHATTERS PROSECUTION LIES AT S.Q. 6 TRIAL

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Testifying before a hushed courtroom, Hugo Pinell last week said that he saw a San Quentin guard draw a gun on author/revolutionary George Jackson in the Adjustment Center on August 21, 1971, and that he saw the late Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party alive at a time when prison authorities have long maintained that he had been killed.

The first of the San Quentin 6 to take the stand in his own behalf at the celebrated trial here, Pinell's testimony directly contradicts the prosecution's case on two significant points:

(1) that, despite administrative denials, it was prison guards who illegally brought a gun into the Adjustment Center and sparked the August 21 incident by drawing the gun on Jackson; and

(2) that George Jackson was not slain in an aborted "escape" attempt but was assassinated as he lay wounded and helpless on the outskirts of the Adjustment Center courtyard.





San Quentin Six defendant HUGO PINELL (right) testified in court how he personally saw a San Quentin guard pull out a gun on Black Panther Party Field Marshal GEORGE JACKSON on August 21, 1971.

During his daylong testimony, Pinell said that "Comrade" George, as he was called, was noticeably uneasy about not being notified of a visit he was supposed to have on the 21st. This, coupled with the unexplained transfer from one cell to another of selected inmates on the Adjustment Center's first tier, south side, two days earlier, including Pinell and Jackson, led George to tell Hugo that, "There's some hanky panky going on," Pinell testified.

When Pinell returned from a morning visit he had with his mother and aunt, he told George that the visiting room guard know of no visitor for him that day.

About an hour later, Pinell said he heard the guards yell out to tell George that he had a visitor. At that point, Pinell testified, he set up a mirror in his cell so he would see what was happening by the control area at the end of the tier. Pinell said that he was worried about George and wanted to personally see what was happening.

Pinell then testified that when he heard George returning from his visit, he positioned himself so he could see the control area.

Pinell said he saw George put down the folders he was carrying and begin to unbutton his shirt, when suddenly a guard named Krasnes pulled out a gun and pointed it in his right hand at George. Pinell then demonstrated the way Krasnes held the gun on George.

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In Memoriam

MALCOLM X

Assassinated:

February 21, 1965



". . . Concerning nonviolence: it is criminal to teach a man not to defend himself when he is the constant victim of brutal attacks. It is legal and lawful to own a shotgun or a rifle. We believe in obeying the law. . . We should be peaceful, law-abiding — but the time has come for the American Negro to fight back in self-defense whenever and wherever he is unjustly and unlawfully attacked. If the government thinks I am wrong for saying this, then let the government start doing its job."

A Declaration of Independence, March, 1964

". . . Uncle Sam's hands are dripping with blood, dripping with the blood of the Black man in this country. He's the earth's #1 hypocrite. He has the audacity — yes, he has — imagine him posing as the leader of the free world. Expand the civil rights struggle to the level of human rights, take it into the United Nations, where our African brothers can throw their weight on our side, where our Asian brothers can throw their weight on our side, where our Latin American brothers can throw their weight on our side, and where 800 million Chinamen are sitting there waiting to throw their weight on our side. . ."

The Ballot or the Bullet, April, 1964

". . . You have people today who not only know what they want, but also know what they are supposed to have. And they themselves are creating another generation that is coming up that not only will know what it wants and what it should have, but also will be ready and willing to do whatever is necessary to see that what they should have materializes immediately. . ."

The Black Revolution, April, 1964

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC MODEL IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE

The following is Part 2 of a continuing series on the quality preventative health services provided free of charge to the community by the People's Free Medical Clinic. This week the Clinic's Patient Advocate Program is featured.

PART 2

(Berkeley, Calif.) - As a model institution in community health care, the People's Free Medical Clinic is engaged in producing innovative services that are revolutionizing the field of American medicine. One of those services is the Patient Advocate Program.

Despite the efforts of such TV programs as *Marcus Welby, M.D.*, or *Medical Center* — which attempt to portray the "human" side of doctors — the Clinic maintains that the medical profession has too often projected an almost "god-like" image. The result has been that patients often find themselves ill at ease with those they must trust to make life and death decisions about their health.

PATIENTS

The People's Free Medical Clinic Patient Advocate Program was initiated for two reasons:

First, the program attempts to make patients feel more comfortable during their medical visit as well as improving their relationship with the doctors;

Second, the program fulfills the Clinic's goal of providing preventative health care by educating the patients about their particular health problems as well as health in general.

Following the medical assistant's routine examination of new patients — temperature, blood pressure, weight, pulse, urinalysis and other checks — the patient advocate, who is usually one of the Clinic's lay volunteers, talks informally with the patient, first introducing the Clinic's services.

Next, the patient advocate talks to the patient about his charts, answering any questions the patient may have. "The patient advocate helps to relax the patient before seeing the doctor," says Clinic assistant health coordinator Dorothy Phillips. In addition to making the patient "feel at home," the advocate discusses in detail the patient's particular health problem. "You can't provide preventative health care unless people are educated about their health," Ms. Phillips emphasized.



Patient advocates at People's Free Medical Clinic perform basic medical tasks as well as making sure patients are comfortable and well-informed.

The Clinic believes that doctors should answer any questions their patients have. The relaxed atmosphere created by the patient advocate therefore makes the patient feel freer to ask questions once the doctor examines him or her. The patient is made to feel that the doctor is truly concerned about his welfare.

Following the examination by the doctor, the patient advocate sees that the patient receives any medicine the doctor has prescribed. The advocate explains the directions for taking the medicine, making sure that the patient is not allergic to any medicines.

Recently, Ms. Phillips gave a demonstration of the Patient Advocate Program at a conference of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education held at the Edgewater Hyatt Hotel in Oakland. The conference focused on creative ways of dealing with health care through nursing. The Clinic's presentation provided the conference with a valuable example of how health institutions can and should concern themselves with the needs of their patients.

WARMLY RECEIVED

The Patient Advocate Program has been warmly received by the Clinic's patients, which as Ms. Phillips points out, is why they continue to return there for their health needs. It is also one reason why the People's Free Medical Clinic is gaining increasing recognition in medical circles throughout America.

TO BE CONTINUED



Doctors at the People's Free Medical Clinic make sure that patients fully understand the medical procedures they perform.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

February 18, 1688

Before its independence from England, America was already deeply involved in the enslavement of Black people kidnapped from Africa. Consequently, on February 18, 1688, the Germantown Quakers of Philadelphia found it necessary to make the first formal protest against slavery in the Western hemisphere at a monthly meeting.

February 19-21, 1919

The first Pan-African Congress, organized by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, was held at the Grand Hotel in Paris, France, from February 19-21, 1919. The Congress was convened at the same time the post World War I Peace Conference was meeting in Paris in an effort to dramatize the cause of Black people the world over, to investigate the treatment of Black soldiers and collect information concerning their participation in the war. There were 57 delegates to the Conference, including 16 Black Americans, 20 West Indians and 12 Africans. The meeting brought international attention to the common struggle of Black people all over the world who were seeking the democratic treatment for which they had fought during World War I. The Congress also served to spark interest in the several subsequent congresses that were held in the next few years.

February 15, 1961

A look at recent U.S. history reveals the shameless role the United States has played in Africa throughout the decades. It was the U.S. that undermined and disrupted the Congo (now Zaire) while it was under the revolutionary leadership of Patrice Lumumba. On February 15, 1961, African nationalists disrupted the United Nations session on the Congo with a demonstration for Lumumba who was slain by CIA-backed forces a month before.

Elaine Brown Stresses Themes Of Power And Unity To Black Student Audiences

(Oakland, Calif.) — Speaking before two Black student audiences with seemingly vast differences — one a Bicentennial celebration at Roosevelt Junior High School here and the other a Black Law Students Conference at Hastings Law School in San Francisco — Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, last week displayed an eloquent versatility in relating her themes of power and unity.

It was, as Elaine herself pointed out to both audiences, their common denominator, the commonality of oppression and an interest "in developing the foundations for a better and decent life" that laid the basis for Elaine's well-received and widespread appeal.

The first event, held last *Tuesday* in the jam-packed Roosevelt Junior High School auditorium, featured not only Elaine's speech but also included several standout student performances.

Leading off the midmorning affair, six officers of the school's Black Student Union, five sisters and one brother, read a short essay dealing with the day's theme, "The Bicentennial: A Challenge to Black America."

MODERN DANCE

Next, several students from the BSU gave a fine modern dance performance, appropriately to the tune of Nina Simone's moving rendition of "I Wish I Knew How It Feels To Be Free." They were followed by the Elmhurst VIP Choir who sang "I Have A Dream" and the "Gettysburg Address." After Elaine's speech, which was enthusiastically received, particularly by the many young Black women in the audience, the VIP Choir closed out the affair singing several beautiful standards, including "Bridge Over Troubled Waters" and "Candyman."

During her speech, Elaine stressed that the young people face the reality of Black people's position in society today as well as the history of our role in the 200 years since America's birth.

Delving into a brief review of American history insofar as it concerns Black people in this country, Elaine commented that,

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THREATENED BLACK BOYCOTT FORCES CANCELLATION OF ROY INNIS SPEECH

Black Coalition Protests C.O.R.E.'s Recruitment Of Black Vets For Angola

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A group of Bay Area Black leaders and organizations, including the Black Panther Party, scored a major victory last week when their heated public condemnation of the recruitment of Black Vietnam veterans to fight in Angola by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) forced Roy Innis, national director of CORE, to cancel a scheduled speaking engagement here.

At a press conference held at the editorial offices of the *Sun Reporter* on Wednesday, February 11 — the day before Innis was to address the World Affairs Council — the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola blasted the CORE leader for "converting CORE from an organization which fought for the rights of Blacks to form a group which wants Black Americans to go to Africa and kill Black Angolans for the glory of the CIA and South Africa."

The Coalition announced that it would picket Innis' speech. Apparently fearing such a demonstration, Innis canceled his speech at the last minute.

Speaking on behalf of the Coalition were Ms. Ida Strickland of the Genesis Church; Ms. [illegible] Support Group; Wilfred Ussery, former national director of CORE; Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, *Sun Reporter* publisher; and Ms. Elaine Brown, Black Panther Party chairperson and leading member.



BPINS photos

CARLTON GOODLETT(left, inset) and (left to right) WILFRED USSERY, IDA STRICKLAND, BELVIE ROOKS, and Black Panther Party leader ELAINE BROWN (right, inset) all condemned Roy Innis' recruitment of Black veterans to fight in Angola at recent press conference.

A prepared statement by the Coalition read at the press conference said in part:

". . .We, the members of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola, find it necessary to condemn CORE Director Roy Innis who has personally toured the United States in the search for Black veterans to fight in Angola on the side of South Africa. . .

Referring to CORE's alleged recruitment of "medical volunteers" to fight in Angola, the Coalition's statement said, ". . . . Innis is clearly in favor of using deceptive means to achieve his anti-Black, anti-Angolan ends. . . (He) must feel that Black Americans are even dumber than he professes to be and that we will quietly allow him to move in our communities as an open agent of South Africa."

In the question and answer session which followed the press conference, Elaine Brown emphasized the significance of the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the sole government of the West African nation, reported by the U.S. press just hours before the press conference. (See article, page 17.)

OAU recognition of the MPLA, Elaine said, was further reason why the U.S. should immediately withdraw its support of the reactionary Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Innis said last week in New York that UNITA is paying the travel expenses and salaries of mercenaries recruited by CORE.

When asked if the Black Panther Party knew of any Black

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John George Fundraiser Successful

(Oakland, Calif.) - Over 150 people gathered here at the home of prominent Oakland attorney Joseph Simmons, 850 Calmar Avenue, last Saturday to join California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally in a successful fund-raiser for attorney JOHN GEORGE (above), frontrunning candidate for Alameda County supervisor, fifth district. Black Panther Party chairperson and leading member Ms. ELAINE BROWN was on hand for the delightful evening sponsored by the Friends of John George for Supervisor.

BPINS photo

PUBLIC INQUIRY PLANNED ON S.F. JAILS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

community,' I mean, primarily poor and Third World people — people in Bay View and Hunters Point, the Mission, the Western Addition (Filmore), those communities where prisoners by and large come from.

"Prisoners don't come from the Sunset, they don't come from all those bourgeois neighborhoods. They're basically coming from the low-income barrios and ghettos. It's these people we're going to try to get to come to the public hearings, to get them stirred up over the conditions and to pressure the city officials to get their act together."

Moss, an obviously dedicated and concerned young Black man in his early 30s, explained that the history of the current thrust to upgrade jail health dates back to 1973 when federal District Court Judge Robert Schnacke ruled that San Francisco County Jail medical conditions violated Constitutional guarantees against "cruel and unusual" punishment.'

One of the court orders at that time was to remove health care supervision from the Sheriff's Department, which had previously assumed the task. Presently the local Department of Public Health is primarily responsible for the Jail health care.

"In 1973, 1974, and 1975," Moss charged, "the city and county of San Francisco consistently refused to allocate sufficient funds to upgrade health care and deal with the fact that the jails are un-Constitutional."





BPINS photos

Dreary prison hospital room at San Bruno jail exemplifies the inadequate medical care system which JAY MOSS (at microphone) and supporters of the Prisoners' Health Project are trying to expose and upgrade.

In 1974, Doctors Richard Fine and Jerry Frank developed a medical care for prisoners proposal, which they submitted to the federal Department of Health Education and Welfare. Thus, the Prisoners' Health Project came into being.

As it turns out, Moss explained, an "incredibly high" percentage of the people who dispense valuable social services in the jails are being paid by federal monies. This, he said, includes not only the Prisoners' Health Project workers, who — among other duties do medical screening with incoming inmates and have developed a filing system where none previously existed — but also the "rehab" social workers, funded by VISTA, and the drug program staff, funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

"They'll allocate millions of dollars to put cops on the street and to bust people, but when it comes to providing for them once they're incarcerated, the city turns its back," Moss said.

At the end of the current fiscal year, in June, 1976, Moss warned that the Prisoners' health Project and several other programs are in danger of folding as their funding period ends.

Just last month, on January 22, the Prisoners' Health Project addressed the Health and Environment Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in an attempt to express their concerns over jail health conditions. Not only were representatives of the Project rebuffed in the meeting, but Supervisors Kopp, Gonzales and Tamaras reportedly criticized the group for taking up their time.

Similar pleas fro public hearings or some concerted action directed to Supervisors Feinstein and Molinari has met with no success.

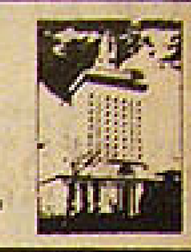
During two recent tours of both the Men's and Women's County Jails in San Bruno, THE BLACK PANTHER discovered firsthand the atrocious and scandalous health conditions in which the prisoners find themselves.

Four to seven-day delays before being able to see a doctor; inaccurate diagnoses; improper treatment; flippant, degrading attitudes and infrequent hospital transportation were the constant complaints voiced by the inmates.

One inmate interviewed angrily dismissed the doctors at the women's facility as "quacks," as the other women inmates within listening distance nodded in agreement. At the men's facility, "Forget it," was the common response to the question, "How is the medical treatment here?"

Concluding his interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Moss said that March 27 was the tentative date for the first public hearing while the time and location were still being arranged and would soon be announced.□

EYES ON CITY HALL



Grand Jury "Again" Condemns Santa Rita Jail

Typically, the Alameda County Grand Jury has issued its annual condemnation of the county-run Santa Rita "Rehabilitation" Center but nowhere — again typically — does the group stop to criticize the Board of Supervisors or the Sheriff's Department for permitting and perpetuating the inhumane conditions there.

According to the *Oakland Tribune* report, the grand jury brands the jail as a "powder keg" of potential violence.

On the other hand, the grand jury — which is, need we mention, unrepresentative of Black and Third World people in the county — lauds Sheriff Tom Houchins' staff as "valiantly doing their best under frustrating conditions," adding that they found no evidence of brutality, inefficiency or unprofessional conduct.

It must be narrowness of vision or memory, perhaps, that forces the grand jury to neglect the headline-making incident of the Pleasanton cheese executive who was beaten by sheriff's deputies in the booking office and whose head bore a similar appearance to the product he sells after being rammed into the office wall and surrounding wire mesh. What of the hundreds of other incidents like this that weren't deemed "newsworthy?"

The grand jury also calls upon the Sheriff's Department to disseminate information about San Rita, saying that, "It is not enough to passively provide access to the media. . ." The fact is that one local TV station had to seek a court order so it could gain access to the county jail and when the court order was granted, the decision was immediately appealed by the Sheriff's Department.

Finally, to the county supervisor who found the grand jury's report "a shocker" and said he talked with some deputies at Santa Rita who "don't agree" with its findings, we firmly suggest that he talk with some Black and poor prisoners at Santa Rita — certainly he'll find their comments somewhat "shocking" as well.

U.F.W. Announces International Boycott Of California Growers

"We're Going To Pin Them Against The Wall"

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A boycott of large California agricultural growers — "to pin them to the wall" because they blocked funding of the now-dead Farm Labor Board — was pledged last week by Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers of America (UFW).

Chavez said the boycott will be directed against Sunmaid raisins, Sunsweet processed fruits and the products of a half-dozen other Fresno-area growers. He charged that they are responsible for stopping the $3.8 million emergency legislative appropriation which would have saved the Board.

Lack of money forced the Farm Labor Board to close up three weeks ago. The board supervised secret-ballot farm labor union elections for five months in an effort to curb strife in the fields, reported the *Los Angeles Times*.

NEWS CONFERENCE

At a news conference called to announce the filing of a previously proposed initiative designed to revive the Board, Chavez said a successful initiative would keep the legislature from "messing around" with the Board without going back to the voters.

He said the initiative was nearly identical to the state's Farm Labor Law negotiated by Governor Brown. The important exception would require growers to hand over to union organizers the lists of employees' names and addresses promptly after the union files a "notice of intent" to seek an election.

The lists would be a major organizing tool. Presently, such lists are not turned over to organizers until a majority of workers sign a petition demanding a representative election.

In speaking of the coming boycott, Chavez said, "If the growers want to fight, we'll fight. The growers can't have it both ways. They have to have war or peace. They can't have both."

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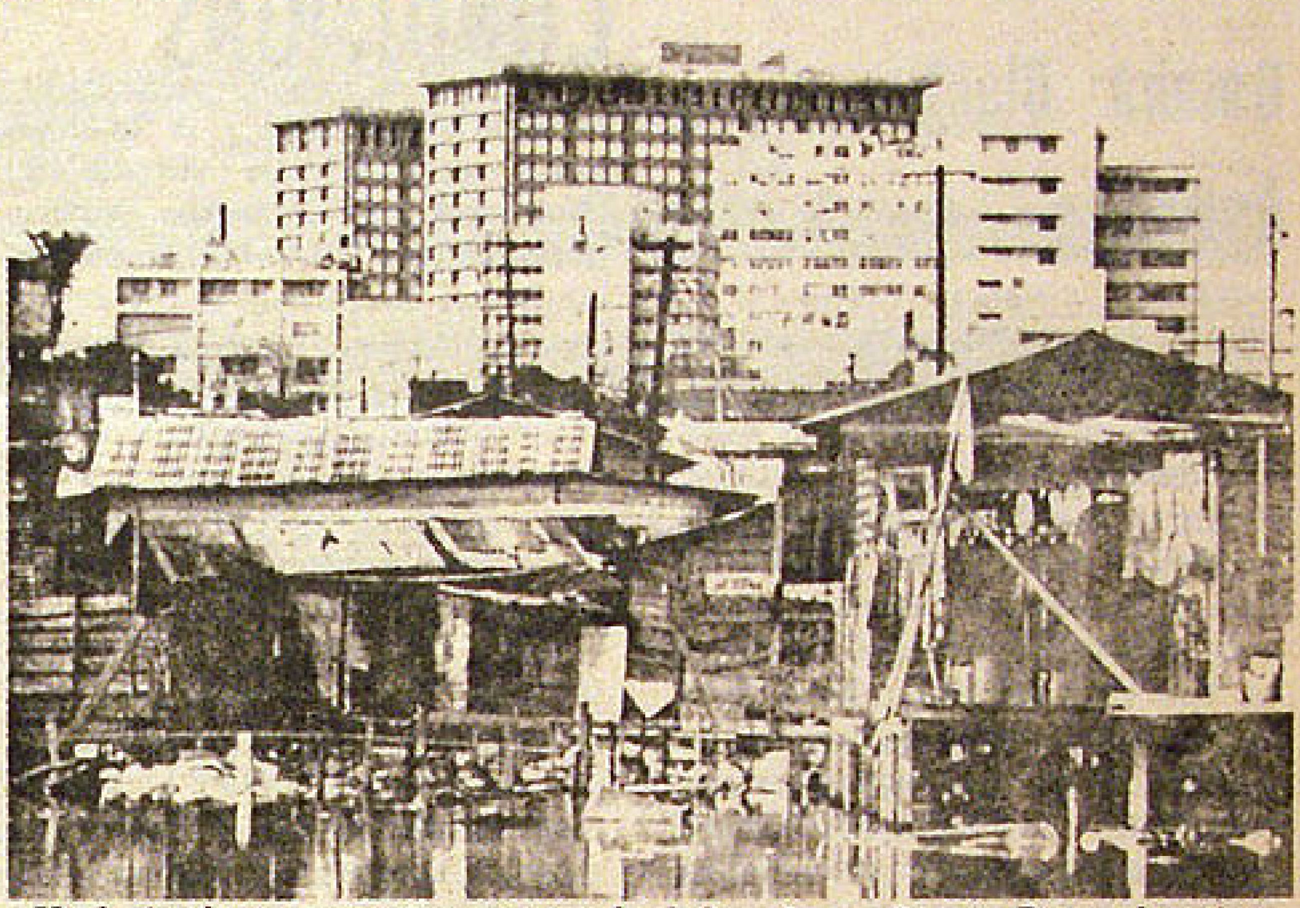
PROPOSED PUERTO RICO BILL EXPOSED AS MOVE TO MASK ISLAND'S COLONIAL STATUS

(Washington, D.C.) - A proposed bill changing Puerto Rico's status from a "Commonwealth" to a "Free Associated State" was exposed as yet another move to mask the island's colonial status, as was disclosed during Congressional hearings last week.

Constitutional lawyer Arthur Koney of Rutgers University denounced the bill as a "desperate attempt" by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "to stave off impending examination of world public opinion through the United Nations into the colonial relationship of Puerto Rico to the U.S."

The bill itself is based on a 1967 plebiscite on the island, boycotted by pro-independence forces who felt that the vote was basically an opinion poll which still left Congress the authority to determine Puerto Rico's destiny.

The status allowed Puerto Rico by the controversial bill, "a compact of permanent union," which would still be less than statehood. The Caribbean island's neocolonial government would be given authority over certain economic, immigration, and environmental matters. Yet, its citizens would not be able to vote for President nor would their two representatives have a vote in Congress.



High rise luxury apartments overlook San Juan, Puerto Rico, shanties. Proposed bill on Puerto Rico offers no solution at all to the island's worsening problems.

Puerto Rico has had a massive infusion of over $13 billion from U.S. corporations in the past 20 years. This has transformed the small country from an agricultural one relying primarily on tobacco and sugar cane to a highly industrialized enclave which must import the majority of its food supplies.

U.S. corporations now control 80 per cent of the island's manufacturing industry, 85 per cent of retail sales, almost all maritime and air transport, the entire electronic communications system, and 60 per cent of housing construction and banking. In fact, *Pacific News Service* reports that Puerto Rico has become America's second largest market in the Western hemisphere.

Puerto Rican workers are not covered by minimum wage laws and the new "compact of permanent union" bill would void several U.S. labor regulations regarding job safety and environmental quality controls. Commonwealth officials maintain that this is essential in keeping "Puerto Rico's economic growth moving."

Because U.S. investors have shifted from labor-intensive industries to industries more reliant on technology, unemployment in Puerto Rico has skyrocketed. A recent $1.5 billion investment in refineries, petrochemicals and chemicals, for example, created only 7,800 jobs. Over 60 per cent of the people in Puerto Rico live below the poverty level and 70 per cent depend on some form of welfare for survival.

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RICE AND POINDEXTER

Supreme Court To Hear Case Of Omaha Black Activists

(Omaha, Neb.) - The U.S. Supreme Court has scheduled oral arguments for next week in the case of David Rice and Alex Poindexter, the Black activist victims of a police frame-up in an important case here involving Fourth Amendment issues.

In a press statement released by the Committee to Free Rice and Poindexter, concern was expressed by several organizations that the high court may diminish the rights guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment.

The two issues to be decided on by the Court are the "exclusionary rule," which provides that illegally obtained evidence cannot be used against a person in trial, and the issue of whether the right of appeal to federal courts on illegal search questions can be limited.

Briefs supporting Rice and Poindexter have come from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the National Lawyers Guild, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

The Rice-Poindexter case stems from a 1970 incident when an Omaha policeman was killed by a suitcase bomb. The person who admitted planting the bomb and calling the police to the scene, 15-year-old Duane Peak, was allowed to plead guilty to "juvenile delinquency" in exchange for implicating Rice and Poindexter, members of the National Committee To Combat Fascism (NCCF), an organizing bureau of the Black Panther Party.

Using the youth's testimony, the Omaha police and prosecutor's office convicted the two Black activists of first-degree murder.

Rice's conviction was overturned by a federal District Court on July 5, 1974, and that decision was unanimously affirmed by a three-judge panel at the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals on January 28, 1975.

The basis for the reversal was the illegal "search and seizure." The appeals court said the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

TEXAS PRISONERS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE OVER BAD CONDITIONS

(Humble, Texas) - A hunger strike was recently staged by inmates here at Harris County Rehabilitation Center, protesting inhumane conditions in the overcrowded facility.

Prisoners said that the causes of the hunger strike, which lasted approximately three weeks, were poor living conditions and the brutal treatment given to inmates who are awaiting trial.

The Committee to Defend Vernon "T.C." Benton received information that it is now an unstated Rehab policy to put as many as three men in cells that were originally "designed" for one. These overcrowded cells are located in the maximum security section of the Atascocita Road facility.

Vernon "T.C." Benton, a member of the Black Panther Party, has been moved constantly from one tank to another since being incarcerated in "Rehab" in July, 1974. His latest move was to 3C2, which is on the maximum security wing. This move was made following an attack on his life by building tenders. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 3, 1976.)

Citing unsanitary conditions in general and sloppily prepared foods which are slid on trays and under the doors to the brothers, T.C. says, "It's time people should be aware of what's going on in here!"

The violation of prisoners' rights is no new occurrence at Rehab. Despite the outcries of numerous prison reform groups, criminal justice agencies, lawyers and other public officials, the jails and prisons in Texas continue to play leading roles in the suppression of human rights.



T.C. BENTON

In a highly inflammatory move, Major Breckenridge, chief administrator of the Harris County Rehab, appeared on local television recently to explain why prisoners there are no longer allowed to make weekly phone calls to people outside.

He claimed that Rehab's phone bill was too high and prisoners were placing unauthorized long distance calls. He failed, however, to mention the strike and the daily brutal beatings of the brothers who are incarcerated there.

The Committee to Defend Vernon "T.C." Benton is seriously concerned about his health and safety in a place where lies, racism, force and brutality are the order of the day.

For all who would like further information on "T.C." and Rehab, write the Committee at 602 Sage, Galena Park, Texas 77547 or call (713) 674-7972.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Less U.C. Blacks?

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A recommendation by a University of California (UC) faculty group would lower minority enrollment at all state campuses, it was recently reported. A committee of the UC Academic Senate has suggested giving standardized entrance examination scores more weight and de-emphasizing high school grades. Most educational observers have admitted that standardized tests have a built-in bias against Blacks and Chicanos.

"Rebels" Riot

(Pensacola, Fla.) - A four-hour riot between Black and White students at Escambia High School here broke out last week in a simmering three-year feud between Blacks and Whites over the nickname of the school's athletic teams. Escambia called its teams the "Rebels" until 1973 when a U.S. District judge decided in favor of protesting Blacks and ruled out use of Confederate symbols. After a narrow margin defeated a proposal to reuse the name in a recent school vote, the riot ensued, initiated by "rebel" White students.

Illegal Underpayments

(Washington, D.C.) - Illegal underpayment of workers protected by federal wage and hour laws rose by 19 per cent in the first half of fiscal 1976, compared to the same period in 1975, the U.S. Labor Department has announced. Nearly $65.5 million in back wages was found due to 273, 717 underpaid workers in 1976, compared to $55.1 million owed to 218,286 employees during the first half of fiscal 1975.

Nasser Assassins

(Washington, D.C.) - A former CIA agent was quoted last week as saying the U.S. spy agency fielded three Arab "teams" in themid-1950s to assassinate Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser but none got near him. The order to kill Nasser emerged during the Eisenhower administration out of a "misunderstanding" between Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother, CIA Director Allen Dulles.

Protests Mount Against Pentagon's B-1 Bomber Program

(Beverly Hills, Calif.) - The annual stockholders meeting of Rockwell International Corporation, the firm which will be the prime contractor in the proposed B-1 Bomber program, was disrupted last week by a group of protestors against the B-1 Bomber.

Board chairman W.F. Rockwell, Jr., was questioned sharply several times during his speech by Terry Provance, the national coordinator for the American Friends Service Committee campaign to stop the B-1 program and 35 other organizations opposed to the plane as a potential weapon of war reports the *Los Angeles Times*.

Provance was silenced by five uniformed policemen in the rear of the hall, but he was not evicted.

MUSHROOMED

Meanwhile, the B-1 Bomber program has mushroomed into a high-priced controversy. Recently the Air Force estimated that procurement of a fleet of B-1 Bombers (without the weapons or fueling tankers that are necessary for its operation) will cost $20.6 billion, an outrageous 108 per cent increase over the initial estimate.

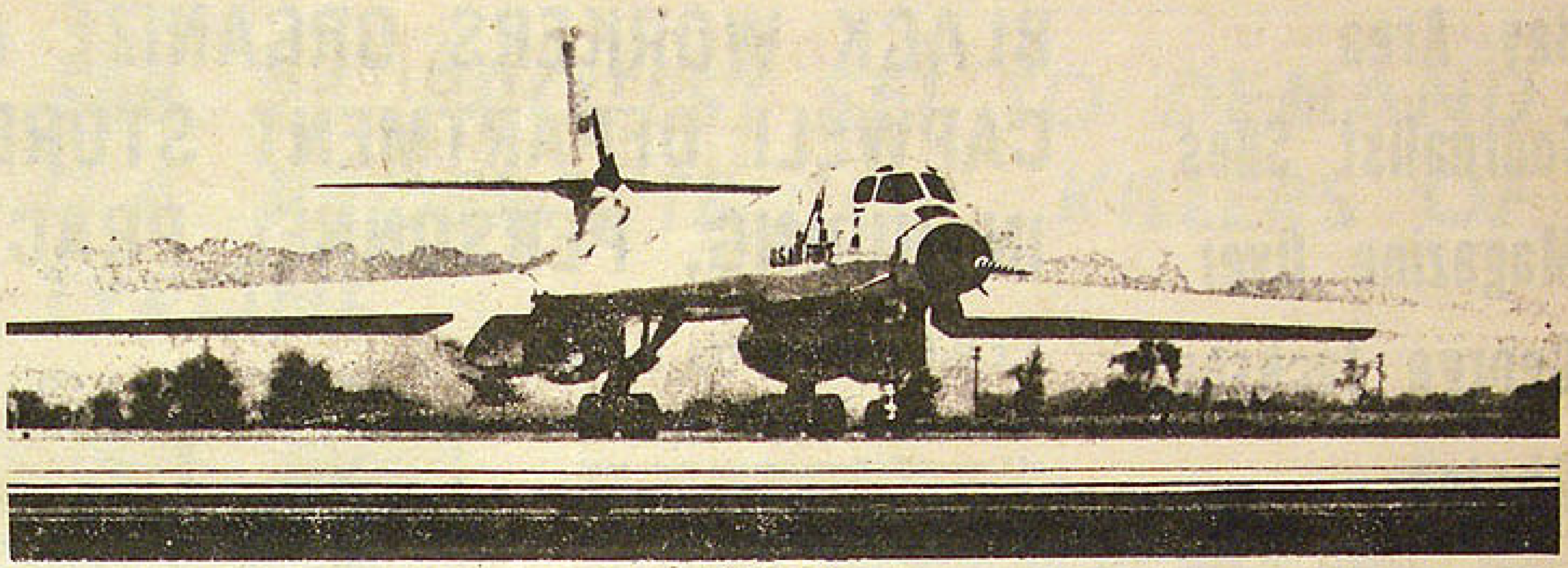
In the ensuing struggle in Congress, sharp lines of division are emerging within the military/industrial interests over whether the program should even be continued, reports *Recon*, a progressive monthly military magazine.

Last year an unusual debate was heard by the House Armed Services Committee in which persons not in the military were asked to testify. Seldom are non-military personnel called to speak on weapons acquisitions.

The two witnesses who opposed the construction of a new "penetrating" manned bomber were Dr. Richard L. Garwin and Arch Wood.

Garwin, who is director of applied research for IBM and has been a member of the Pentagon Defense Science Board, is certainly not antimilitary but he does appear to articulate the only arms limitation perspective acceptable to the defense establishment.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



B-1 bomber.

LOCKHEED BRIBES CREATE WORLDWIDE REPERCUSSIONS

Five Countries Call For Investigations

(Washington, D.C.) - The admission last week by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations that it paid $22 million to foreign officials and businessmen has already had repercussions in at least five countries.

It also prompted the resignations of the two top executives of the company, Daniel J. Haughton, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, and A. Carl Kotchian, vice chairman and chief operating officer.

In a joint special bulletin to company stockholders, the culprits said, "We have decided that the time has come when the fortunes of this great corporation and its people will be best served by a change in its top management."

In Japan the leading Japanese opposition party, the Socialists, demanded that a former prime minister be added to a list of eight persons already summoned to testify under oath before a committee of parliament, according to an article in the *Los Angeles Times*.

In the Netherlands, the Dutch government appointed a three-man commission to investigate allegations that Prince Bernhard, the husband of Queen Juliana, received $1.1 million of the Lockheed money.

Italy's premier-designate, Aldo Moro, working hard to put together a new minority Christian Democratic cabinet and end a 34-day government crisis, was under pressure to drop Luigi Gui, interior minister in the caretaker government. Gui, a former defense minister, was named by several Italian newspapers as a recipient of Lockheed money.

President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen of Colombia ordered an official investigation and said he would ask for copies of U.S. Congressional records after Bogota newspapers published Lockheed documents showing that two former Colombian air force commanders asked for kickbacks from Lockheed.

"AN INSIDIOUS AFFRONT"

Defense Minister Ferit Melen of Turkey branded as "an insidious affront" to the national prestige the report from the Subcommittee that Lockheed had paid about $1 million to a Turkish contractor.

Yanosuke Narasaki of the Socialist party in Japan told the budget committee of the lower house of the Diet (parliament) that Kakuei Tanaka, when prime minister, allegedly had been involved in a 1972 government decision to switch from a plan to produce antisubmarine patrol planes domestically and import the Lockheed P-3C instead.

Japan has not imported any P-3Cs but Narasaki said the switching decision had been connected to alleged payoffs by Lockheed of $12.3 million in Japan between 1958 and 1975.

The Dutch government appointed a lawyer, a banker and an economist to an independent commission to investigate the charges against Prince Bernhard.

Lockheed chief operating officer, A. Carl Kotchian, told the Senate Subcommittee that Lockheed had paid $1.1 million to a high Dutch official to promote the sale of its aircraft, but he mentioned no names. Premier Joop den Uyl announced publicly that Bernhard was the person accused.□

DELLUMS' CORNER

Receives Perfect Voting Record Rating

(Washington, D.C.) — Representative Ronald V. Dellums, has received a "perfect" rating from the Americans for Democratic Action for his votes on 19 key issues during the first session of the 94th Congress.

The Bay Area representative was one of three California congressman receiving a perfect rating. This marks the second time in two weeks that Dellums has received a 100 per cent rating. Last week Friends Committee on National Legislation gave the third-term congressman a perfect score.

ADA rated the members of the House of Representatives on a selected list of votes. The key votes of the Representatives in 1975 were classified under two categories: domestic policy and foreign and military policy.

The 19 key issues considered by ADA in rating the members of Congress were: oil depletion, social security, voting rights, emergency jobs, veto override, strip mining, women's rights, oil price decontrol, consumer protection, food stamps, aid to New York City, tax reform, and nuclear disaster insurance. The foreign and military policy issues considered by ADA were: B-1 bomber, counterforce, military spending, binary nerve gas, economic aid, rhodesian chrome and CIA funding.

This marks the third year in a row that Dellums has received a 100 per cent rating from ADA.

Bay Area Journalist Sues Magazine Over George Jackson Photos

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A $180,000 suit was filed against Francis Ford Coppola and Warren Hinkle, publisher and editor of *City* magazine last week by Karen Wald, a Bay Area journalist who claims the magazine stole photographs she had taken of slain Black Panther Party Field Marshall George Jackson. Behind the suit is the storm of controversy stirred up when *City* printed an intimate, 18-page letter written by Angela Davis to the Black revolutionary prison leader.

In her suit, Ms. Wald says she had been asked to write an article about the San Quentin 6 case, now going on in Marin, which stemmed from the shooting down of Jackson by San Quentin guards on August 21, 1971. The six prisoners being tried in this case are accused of causing the deaths of five guards and prisoners on that day.

CONTACT SHEET

To accompany her article, states Ms. Wald, she provided *City* with a contact sheet of photos she had taken of George Jackson during an interview in San Quentin in late 1970. *City* was supposed to choose which pictures they wanted to use, and Ms. Wald was to provide the prints. Instead, she charges, *City* photographed her contact sheet, and, without her knowledge or permission, published several of the pictures along with Angela Davis' letters.

The suit itself claims that Ms. Wald's reputation as an ethical journalist was damaged by use of her photos "in conjunction with an article which was in extremely poor taste and which was not in accord with even the lowest standards of responsible journalism."

Ms. Wald is backed up in her suit by a number of other freelance writers and photographers who have had problems with *City* magazine (which last week announced that it was folding) and by the Media Alliance, a San Francisco-based organization of independent and freelance journalists.□

BLACK WORKERS ORGANIZE AGAINST CAPWELL DEPARTMENT STORE'S BIAS IN HIRING, PERSONNEL PRACTICES

E.E.O.C. Injunction Sought

(Oakland, Calif.) - Employees of Capwell's department store met here recently to begin organizing against racist abuse and unfair personnel practices at the large downtown department store.

Led by Ms. Rosalie Jones, the protesting Capwell workers, mostly women, are using all legal means available in their attempts to check the discrimination they suffer as minority employees.

Ms. Gloria Johnson filed a class action suit against Capwell's in 1974, charging the store with constant racist harassment and bias in promotional procedures. She had been fired before the suit was filed on extremely vague grounds but rehired when the suit was filed.

Ms. Johnson was rehired but worked only long enough for Capwell's to "invent" enough excuses to fire her again.



Capwell workers led by Ms. ROSALIE JONES (at table) and GLORIA JOHNSON (far right) meet to organize themselves to oppose racist personnel practices at huge department store.

RECENT MEETING

At a recent meeting at the home of Ms. Jones, a statement drawn up by a group of Capwell's workers outlined several serious grievances. They called for an end to racist harassment and demanded that minority women be given higher and better paying jobs, equal to their White counterparts.

Help was sought from the local union, AFL-CIO Local 28 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, but union officials have chosen to ignore this issue.

During the meeting various employees of the store outlined instance after instance of racist and vulgar threats workers received after demanding changes in Capwell's biased personnel policies. Ms. Jones herself has received direct threats on her life and family from one of her supervisors.

The huge store has at least a 25 to 30 per cent minority employment rate yet less than 10 per cent of these workers are in management positions according to Ms. Johnson. When workers file complaints against the store, they can expect reprisals from the management.

Currently a federal investigation is underway as a direct result of the suit filed in 1974.

In order to stem these continued abuses, another suit has been filed and an injunction will be asked for against Capwell's from the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC). Ms. Jones is filing criminal charges against her supervisor. All legal means will be exhausted says Ms. Jones, and at the same time more organizing will be done at Capwell's to bring more workers into the fight.□

Mass. Prison Rebellion

(Concord, Mass.) - Inmates here at Concord State Prison took over two of the largest buildings at this decaying 100-year-old prison on February 15 before being forced to retreat from a slaughter by state police and guards.

The maximum security prison holds over 357 inmates, the majority of whom are poor and Black and from inner-city Boston. Over 80 inmates seized a prison dormitory and barricaded themselves in, defending themselves wtih only high pressure water hoses. No hostages were taken as guards who were inside the prison when the rebellion broke out were allowed to leave.□

FEB. 25 PROTEST SET TO DEMAND D.A. PROSECUTE COP KILLERS OF TYRONE GUYTON

(Oakland, Calif.) - A march and rally demanding that Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen prosecute the police murderers of 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton will be held on February 25, it was announced last week by the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton.

Young Tyrone was gunned down on November 1, 1973, by three White Emeryville cops — Dale Phillips, Tom Mierkey and William Matthews — who were allegedly pursuing him for car theft. One shot from the .357 magnum of Phillips struck Tyrone in the buttocks from less than 10 feet away while another crashed through his back from less than six feet away, killing him.

Tyrone's murder was ruled "justifiable homicide" by two grand juries even though it was proved that the officers had lied when they said Tyrone had a gun. No gun was ever found, and state crime lab tests have proved beyond doubt that the youth never fired a gun on the night of his murder.

Recently, the cover-up of Tyrone's murder cracked when Phillips, well known for his brutality and corruptness, admitted that he falsified arrest records of a female accomplice in return for her lying and producing false evidence in the murder case.

Dorothy Wysingle, a longtime crime partner of Phillips, gave what was termed as "questionable evidence" to the two grand juries that exonerated Phillips, Mierkey and Matthews. Also, at the request of Phillips she attempted to "find" the gun that never existed in Phillips' desperate efforts to prove that Tyrone had shot at him. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 20, 1975.)

An example of Phillips' corruptness and deceit is that on August 3, 1973, police records concerning the arrest of Ms. Wysingle for possession of 25 balloons of heroin were knowingly falsified by Phillips.

The Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton, headed by Mrs. Mattie Shephard, Tyrone's mother, have persevered against all odds in order to see that justice is done. A very important and crucial step has been made now that the cover-up has cracked.

REFUSAL TO INDICT

However, despite this crack Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen, infamous for his dogged prosecution and political persecution of Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, has refused to indict the three cops, thereby endangering the lives of countless more Black youth.

The Committee is calling for all those who are concerned over the whitewash of Tyrone's murder to participate in the February 25 march which will start at 10 a.m. at Laney College (9th and Fallon) and proceed to the Alameda County Courthouse (10th and Fallon) where a rally will be held outside the office of Jenson.

Sponsors of the march and rally include the NAACP, the Charles Houston Law Club, Concerned Muni Drivers, the Black Panther Party and others.



Black and progressive people will be marching again to demand that the murderers of Tyrone Guyton be prosecuted. Photo above shows 1974 march for "Justice for Tyrone."

PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUYTON!

MARCH AND RALLY



To demand that Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen prosecute the Emeryville policemen responsible for the cold-blooded murder of 14 year old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 10:00 A.M.

MARCH FROM LANEY COLLEGE (9th & FALLON) TO RALLY AT ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE (12th & FALLON)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR TYRONE GUYTON 655-5362.

Milwaukee Meatcutters One Year Later — The Struggle Goes On

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - This city's meatcutters' strike has been going on slightly more than a year now and it stands as a tribute to the 650 predominantly Black and Puerto Rican butchers (out of an original 750) who have stayed with it.

It is a battle in which they say all the cards are stacked against them — the government, the courts, the laws and the press. It is a battle, nonetheless, that the meatcutters say they will win and one from which they will definitely emerge wiser and with self-respect intact.

The workers' courageous attitude is typified by William Scalf who says, "My cheerfulness is that in the back of my mind I know I'm right. Even if I lose and I don't think I will — I will go right back in there and start organizing all over again," according to a recent article in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The boycott started in 1975 when the meatcutters' last contract expired. The major issues were a proposed incentive system of which Scalf says, "I don't think anyone understands," and the union pay rate.

NEW CONTRACT

Under the proposed new contract, Scalf said, "I could go back there with all my experience and if they saw fit to change my department they could come to me and say, 'Here's a new job. It's $3.85 an hour.' I had been making $5.45."

The meat packers have tried to discredit the protracted struggle of the workers, saying, "as far as we (the meatpackers) are concerned, the strike is no longer a factor. The union has unquestionably lost its majority status among the workers."

The owners have asked for a new election in which all the "scab" labor they have hired over the last year will vote on whether they want Local 248 to represent them. The kangaroo election should be held, pending litigation, within the next few months.

Scalf said he hopes the strike ends so he can get back to work. He added, "The whole process of life is learning. I've learned I can stand a lot more setbacks than I ever thought I could."

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



Mosques, mares, and metalwork shops in Cairo's Bulaq district.

. . . And Bid Him Sing, *written by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois, is a novel about a group of Black Americans living in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East war — self-exiles vainly seeking to escape the degradation of U.S. racism. The following is Part 19 of this intriguing tale.*

PART 19

"Ahlan, ahlan, ahlan salem wa alaikum, Eustez Fawzy. Brother Haggag here was just telling me that you'd asked about me. *Ahlan!* I'm glad I didn't miss you." Turning to the two others who stood by watching, Suliman said: "Meet Brother Kamal and Brother Ibrahim. This is Bob Jone's friend, Fawzy. We met yesterday at Brother Bob's house. He turned me on with some boss stuff!"

Fawzy shook hands, smiling broadly, but saying nothing. There was something about the limp hand and the vague expression of the one with the briefcase that he did not like. But the one in sunglasses returned his smile with one of his own and said: "Hi, man!"

AN INVITATION

Suliman turned back to the carpenter, thanked him and invited him to come up for tea with himself and his friends. "Maybe we'll turn on," he added, glancing at Fawzy. Haggag declined saying he had much work. "Another time," he said smiling broadly.

"Inshallah," Suliman replied, extending his hand and thanking him again. They shook hands warmly as Suliman said something to him under his breath that the others could not hear. *"Inshallah,"* the carpenter replied. *"Ma assalema."*

Fawzy wondered at Suliman's invitation to the carpenter, and at his intimacy. Such social grace and courtesy was common between Egyptians in such neighborhoods. But he was immediately suspicious of the objectives of the carpenter and wanted to warn Suliman.

As he came out of the shop Suliman took Fawzy by the arm and headed around the corner toward his building. The other two had gone on ahead. "Man," he exclaimed, "that stuff yesterday kept me high all night."

"What's 'stuff'?" Fawzy asked.

"Hash, man!" Suliman answered — too loud, Fawzy thought. "I was high all night! Man, that was some boss stuff!" Fawzy smiled and reddened a bit. He wanted to suggest to Suliman that he shouldn't advertise his smoking in the neighborhood. He wanted Suliman to be respected as well as liked. What Suliman did privately, discreetly, would in no way be held against him. But to broadcast it was to make necessary a defense by your friends. One's front had to be impeccable. You didn't burden your friends with the necessity of defending your behavior. Their lives were difficult enough.

"Your wife has company," Fawzy said, eager to get off the hashish subject, and wondering what they all would do in that tiny room.

DANCING PARTNERS

"It's probably Selwa and Hoda," Suliman answered. "They're her dancing partners. We'll put them out." Then, in English, "—unless you have eyes?" Fawzy didn't understand the words, but he read the meaning in Suliman's expression and manner. "I've tasted Hoda," Suliman added in Arabic, "but that bitch Selwa is playing hard to get."

Fawzy had really wanted to taste Karima, but he didn't allow himself that thought. Not accustomed to turning down direct offers, his only question now was how anything could happen with all the others around. He wondered if Suliman liked group sessions and was curious to see just how far this scene might go, especially with Karima on hand.

"What about your wife?" he asked hesitantly.

"I can handle her," Suliman answered off-handedly. "Maybe we can arrange something with Hoda and Selwa at Bob's apartment?"

"He won't agree. I've tried before. Doesn't like his friends bringing women to his place. He says everybody asks him and if he did it for one he'd have to do it for everybody. But I've got a friend who has a flat in Heliopolis that we can use. I'll have to get the key from him."

"Crazy, man," Suliman exclaimed swinging around in his excitement to face Fawzy. "Leave it to me to arrange with Hoda and Selwa!"

They had reached his building. Kamal and Ibrahim were standing in front of the entrance, waiting. Fawzy was surprised at the speed and agility with which Suliman mounted the three flights of stairs, using his cane expertly and managing to take two stairs at a time most of the way up. Fawzy hated straggling upstairs, but he was forced to do so behind Kamal and Ibrahim, both of whom climbed as if they wouldn't mind arriving tomorrow. When they reached Suliman's floor he was already at his door.

By the time Fawzy reached the room the two dark girls were heading down the hall in the opposite direction. They mumbled greetings as they went without looking at Fawzy. Suliman said, *"Edfuddle,* welcome to my pad!" Karima was straightening the covers on the bed. The cloth she had been holding earlier was lying folded on the table under the windows. As they entered the room she shook hands with Kamal and Ibrahim, nodded at Fawzy and pulled out a chair from the table.

TEA

"Make us tea," Suliman ordered without looking at Karima. She immediately took up the kerosene primus from under the sink and headed out of the room.

Kamal took the chair, pushed it against the foot of the bed and sat down. Ibrahim sat on the edge of the bed toward the far wall. Fawzy stood just inside the door, uncertain where to sit, suddenly feeling cramped and restricted. He didn't like closed-in or crowded places. He found it difficult to sit quietly in the best of circumstances. But in this tiny space . . . and with strangers . . . he moved over to the table to look at the books arranged there.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Freedom"

In this part of "Freedom" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, Huey continues to describe his experiences in the Alameda County Jail "soul breaker," the "jail within a jail." According to Huey ". . .the soul breaker is your last end of the world."*

PART 38

There was no bunk, no washbasin, no toilet, nothing but bare floors, bare walls, a solid steel door, and a round hole four inches in diameter and six inches deep in the middle of the floor. The prisoner was supposed to urinate and defecate in this hole.

A half-gallon milk carton filled with water was my liquid for the week. Twice a day and always at night the guards brought a little cup of cold split-pea soup, right out of the can. Sometimes during the day they brought "fruit loaf," a patty of cooked vegetables mashed together into a little ball. When I first went in there, I wanted to eat and stay healthy, but soon I realized that was another trick, because when I ate I had to defecate. At night no light came in the under the door. I could not even find the hole if I had wanted to. If I was desperate, I had to search with my hand; when I found it, the hole was always slimy with the filth that had gone in before. I was just like a mole looking for the sun; I hated finding it when I did.

After a few days the hole filled up and overflowed, so that I could not lie down without wallowing in my own waste. Once every week or two the guards ran a hose into the cell and washed out the urine and defecation. This cleared the air for a while and made it all right to take a deep breath. I had been told I would break before the fifteen days were up. Most men did.

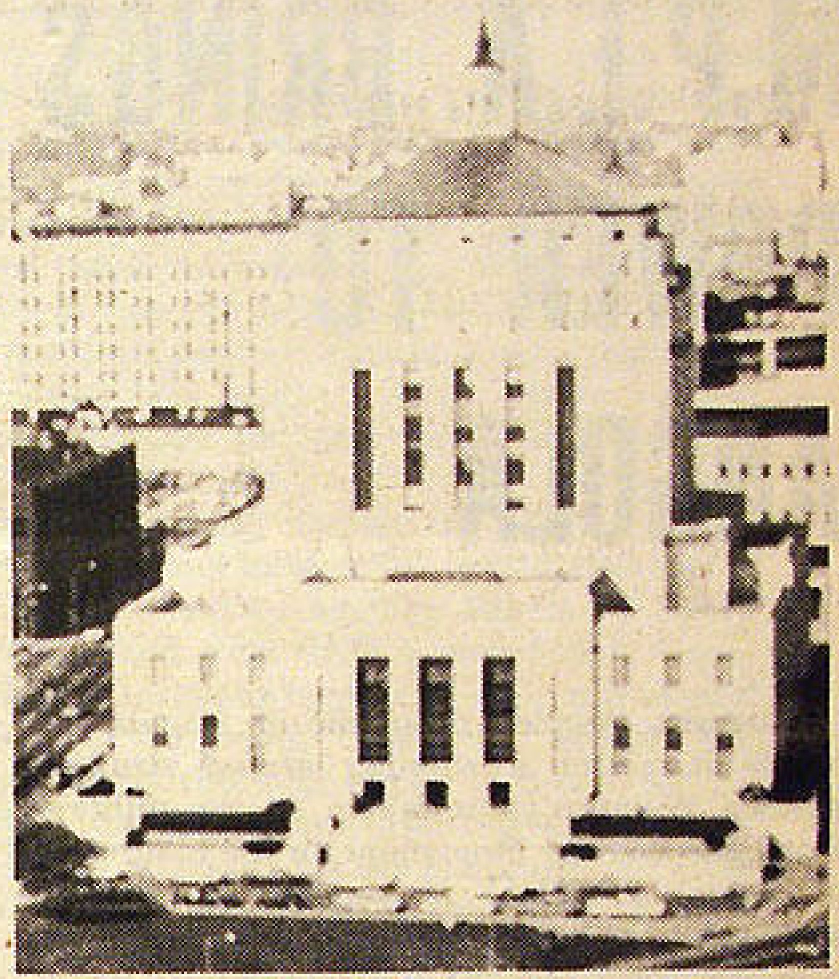
BEGIN TO SCREAM

After two or three days they would begin to scream and beg for someone to come and take them out, and the captain would pay a visit and say, "We don't want to treat you this way. Just come out now and abide by the rules and don't be so arrogant. We'll treat you fairly. The doors here are large."

To tell the truth, after two or three days I was in bad shape. Why I did not break I do not know. Stubbornness, probably. I did not want to beg. Certainly my resistance was not connected to any kind of ideology or program. That came later. Anyway, I did not scream and beg; I learned the secrets of survival.

One secret was the same that Mahatma Gandhi learned — to take little sips of nourishment, just enough to keep up one's strength, but never enough to have to defecate until the fifteen days were up. That way I kept the air somewhat clean and did not have the overflow. I did the same with water, taking little sips every few hours. My body absorbed all of it, and I did not have to urinate.

There was another, more important secret, one that took longer to learn. During the day a little light showed in the two-inch crack at the bottom of the steel door. At night, as the sun went down, and the lights clicked off one by one, I heard all the cells closing, and all the locks. I held my hands up in front of my face, and soon I could not see them. For me, that was the testing time, the time when I had to save myself or break.



Alameda County Courthouse, site of the notoriously inhumane "soul breaker" which could not break the strong mind and spirit of Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, Huey P. Newton.

Outside jail, the brain is always being bombarded by external stimuli. These ordinary sights and sounds of life help to keep our mental processes in order, rational. In deprivation, you have to somehow replace the stimuli, provide an interior environment for yourself. Ever since I was a little boy I have been able to overcome stress by calling up pleasant thoughts. So very soon I began to reflect on the most soothing parts of my past, not to keep out any evil thoughts, but to reinforce myself in some kind of rewarding experience. Here I learned something. This was different.

PLEASANT MEMORIES

When I had a pleasant memory, what was I to do with it? Should I throw it out and get another or try to keep it to entertain myself as long as possible? If you are not disciplined, a strange thing happens. The pleasant thought comes, and then another and another, like quick cuts flashing vividly across a movie screen.

At first they are organized. Then they start to pick up speed, pushing in on top of one another, going faster, faster, faster, faster. The pleasant thoughts are not so pleasant now; they are horrible and grotesque caricatures, whirling around in your head. Stop! I heard myself say, stop, stop, stop. I did not scream. I was able to stop them. Now what do I do?

I started to exercise, especially when I heard the jangle of keys as the guards came with the split-pea soup and fruit loaf. I *would not* scream; I *would not* apologize even though they came every day, saying they would let me out if I gave in. When they were coming, I would get up and start my calisthenics, and when they went away, I would start the pleasant thoughts again. If I was too tired to stand, I would lie down and find myself on my back.

BUDDHIST POSTURE

Later, I learned that my position, with my back arched and only my shoulders and tight buttocks touching the floor, was a Zen Buddhist posture. I did not know it then, of course; I just found myself on my back. When the thoughts started coming again, to entertain me, and when the same thing happened with the speed-up, faster, faster, I would say, stop! and start again.

Over a span of time — I do not know how long it took — I mastered my thoughts. I could start them and stop them; I could slow them down and speed them up. It was a very conscious exercise. For a while, I feared I would lose control. I could not think; I could not stop thinking. Only later did I learn through practice to go at the speed I wanted. I call them film clips, but they are really thought patterns, the most vivid pictures of my family, girls, good times.

Soon I could lie with my back arched for hours on end, and I placed no importance on the passage of time. Control. I learned to control my food, my body, and my mind through a deliberate act of will.

TO BE CONTINUED

Organizing In Luanda's Shantytowns

M.P.L.A. BRINGS PEOPLE'S POWER TO ANGOLA

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) — While it wages a winning armed struggle against Western imperialism on the military front, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is waging an equally successtul political struggle in the poor communities of this city which gave birth to the MPLA in 1956.

The Division for the Organization of the Masses (DOM) is an MPLA unit which is organizing and serving the 40,000 people crowded into the mud shacks of Rangel, one of Luanda's 15 Black communities. The regional offices of DOM are located in Rangel where a number of programs run by MPLA militants are attempting to improve the quality of life for the area's residents.

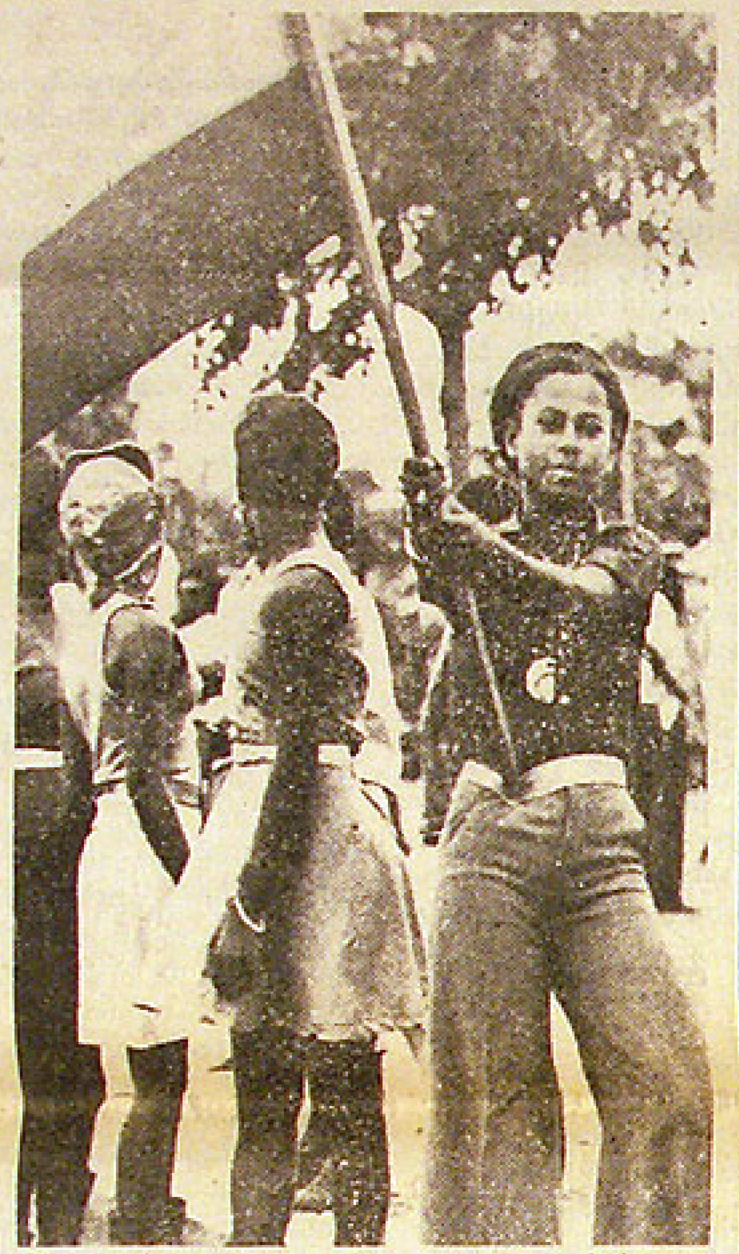
In a recent interview with *The New York Times, DOM official Constantino dos Santos*, known in Rangel as "Tinito," explained that there are three types of membership in DOM. "There are the sympathizers, then there are the adherents who have shown a greater commitment and there are the militants who are the soldiers," Tinito said. The 29-year-old former law student, who spent seven years in a Portuguese prison camp for his MPLA activities, added that, to date, 700,000 people have joined DOM in the greater Luanda area, each of whom are given the identity cards bearing one of the three political designations.

THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATES

Because Angola is at war, DOM thoroughly investigates people who apply for membership. "When the people apply we have them checked by members who are their neighbors and then we assign them to groups or cells of 10 or 12," Tinito said. He went on to say that together with the workers' councils — which either run or have joined with management to run the country's industrial plants — DOM councils represent "people's power."

The DOM councils serve both as vehicles for political education and for meeting the day-to-day needs of the people. The MPLA Central Committee allocates funds and resources to the central DOM agency which in turn channels them to local DOM councils that meet such requests as those for schools, housing materials and transportation facilities. Tinito said that medical services in Rangel's swept common dirt alleyways. A man and three boys were patching a damaged wing of a house belonging to a crippled neighbor. At a daycare center established by the MPLA, a 16-year-old volunteer teacher led four-year-olds in a militant song.

"At the junior high school that has been renamed N'gola M'bandi by the students in honor of an ancient Angolan tribal king, there are 35 teachers for 1,500 students. The school clinics are also arranged by DOM neighborhood councils.



Young Angolan sister proudly holds MPLA flag during recent parade in Luanda.

A walk through Rangel, described by a *New York Times* correspondent, provides the following look at the revolutionary enthusiasm and community cohesion generated by DOM:

"Women using brooms made of twigs is governed by a committee of four teachers and four students. During a history class. . . the discussion centered on the question of why Black Africans 'had evolved more slowly in regard to nature than other societies.' The students suggested that climate, the lack of bountiful supplies, but above all slavery and colonialism had slowed development. . .

"The greatest excitement at the school concerned the delivery. . . of a tractor and a committee was working on plans to begin cultivating an adjacent field. . . Each class is to be allocated a plot. The teachers. . . will join in the work. . ." the *Times* correspondent wrote.

Summing up the role of the DOM councils, Tinito noted, "We think this kind of organization is our own revolutionary adaptation and comes from our special experience. It is an irony that if we had been given independence in 1961 like other African countries, we would not have had a chance to develop our consciousness and nationalism through struggle. We might have been a neocolonial country but now we have achieved real unity." □

Holden Roberto: Mercenary, Traitor

The following are excerpts from a revealing 21-page document compiled last December by the progressive government of the Republic of Guinea which exposes the longtime treachery of Holden Roberto, leader of the CIA-financed Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The document admits that the Guinean government "guided (Roberto's) first steps" in 1958-59 but later denounced him and gave its firm support to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) following indisputable reports of Roberto's collaboration with the U.S. and the reactionary government of Zaire.

The abridged document is reprinted from the Guardian, *whose bracketed explanations are included. (Also, see the Comment by Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, page 2.)*

Who is Holden Roberto?

The truth is that Holden Roberto, the head of FNLA, was in fact launched into the international political arena and subsequently encouraged to be the spokesman of the Angolan liberation movement by the Republic of Guinea (Conakry). This fact is not generally known in Africa and throughout the world because of our deliberate discretion in dealing with this page of the history of African decolonization. We gave Roberto his first diplomatic passport in 1958-59. . . We guided his first steps. We lifted this man out of obscurity.

Holden Roberto had arrived in Conakry shortly after we had achieved our independence (from France in 1958). He was known as Guilmore until January, 1960, the date on which, at Tunis, we presented him, under the borrowed name of Roberto Holden (later reversed), on the podium of the Conference of African Peoples. . . It is an incontestable fact from 1958 until that time Roberto had enjoyed the total support of the Republic of Guinea, which in April, 1960, recommended him to Patrice Lumumba. . .

GUINEAN DIPLOMAT

It was while he was serving as a Guinean diplomat that Roberto was contacted by certain imperialist secret services (including the CIA). We found this out, alas, much later. The first victim of Roberto's mercenary greed was — ironically — his disinherited protector, the Republic of Guinea. He was in fact instructed to denigrate and vilify Guinea in the circles to which his masters introduced him. . . Roberto carried out this shameful task with all the zeal of a vulgar mercenary, a position he continued to hold during the last 15 years. . . Thus Roberto was launched by the Republic of Guinea. . .

Very cleverly, with a cleverness wholly directed against the MPLA, which was fighting against the Portuguese occupation troops, the FNLA was founded in 1962 and established in Kinshasha on April 5 of that year as the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE) of which Holden Roberto became the president. Roberto affirmed everywhere that he represented all those fighting in Angola. Thus, on our initiative, GRAE was recognized in July, 1963, by the Liberation Committee of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) and Roberto was considered as a head of state entitled to a seat in the capacity within the OAU.

But the MPLA — which alone was conducting within Angola a struggle made all the more difficult by its inability to import arms across the Zaire frontiers — kept sending us precise information showing the depth of Roberto's treachery and detailed reports on the Angolan fighting. As we have already stated, these documents and others gave us a clear picture of the situation and enabled us to react appropriately: we denounced Roberto and gave our total and constant support to the MPLA which, as a result of the joint efforts of many African governments, was recognized in 1964 by the Liberation Committee of the OAU. The treachery of Roberto, his total allegiance to the imperialists, had become too flagrant; the OAU inevitably withdrew its recognition from GRAE in 1968.

The facts are undeniable and no one can conceal the criminal activities of Roberto. Even the funds sent by the OAU to FNLA were used by Roberto for his own ends, as may be seen today by the vast fortune he has accumulated in Zaire and elsewhere to the detriment of Angola. Today in Zaire, Roberto owns numerous pharmacies and other businesses. These are well-known facts and it would be easy, if necessary, to unmask this traitor to the African fatherland. . .

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Very soon, the Coordinating Committee of the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies (MPLA, PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau and FRELIMO in Mozambique) provided information on the scandalous and criminal activities of Roberto. We began to verify the facts on the spot by every means in our power. We were compelled to observe that in Angola, only the supporters of MPLA were actually fighting against the Portuguese troops. . .

We observed that Roberto lived permanently in Kinshasa and never visited the battlefield. Thus, we were forced to change our attitude in the face of the evidence. . . It is not the person of Roberto that interests us as such; we are more concerned with the people of Angola as a fraternal people. It was on the basis of this conviction of the treachery of Roberto and our strict loyalty to the MPLA and to the Angolan people that we began to aid the MPLA.

Roberto, who was and still is on the best of terms with Mobutu for reasons known by everyone, was fighting only against the supporters of the MPLA. Every time that the MPLA sent units to fight against the Portuguese troops in Angola, the troops of the FNLA, based on the Zaire borders, massacred them. . . That Holden's troops never fought against the Portuguese colonial army is a fact that no one can any longer disregard.

Finally, under the heavy blows struck against Portuguese colonialism by the PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA, there occurred in Portugal itself the debacle of a crumbling 50-year old fascism. . . At the same time, in order to destroy the. . . MPLA. . . the Portuguese colonialists resorted to the tactics of division within the MPLA. . .

(One of these splinter groups within the MPLA was led by MPLA's military leader of the time, Daniel Chipenda. Known then as the "Revolt of the East," Chipenda's split-off eventually merged with FNLA. The Chipenda brigade, which included mercenaries from South Africa and Portugal, was later to lead the southern advance against MPLA along the Atlantic coast in October and November, 1975. Most recently, it has been this group, still nominally allied to the FNLA, that has embarked on a rampage of terror, destruction, looting and murder in southern Angola. . .)

When you are unwilling to adopt a position, you can keep on saying: "We must unite the three movements: UNITA, FNLA and MPLA. . ." But a good Catholic will not say that you must reconcile Satan and Jesus. . . A sincere Moslem will not say that Mohammed should be reconciled with Satan. You do not pursue a policy of pseudo-equilibrium, a policy of confusion. Such a policy is shameful, irregular and irresponsible. For our part, we follow an African policy, resolutely undertaken and constantly aimed at the best interests. . . of Africa.

The African governments which betray the honor and advancement of Africa, which abdicate their responsibilities and which are the accomplices of the imperialist powers in their attempts to divert and divide the African peoples are those who refuse to support the Angolan people and to defend them in the face of defeatist, subjective and confusing explanations. They propose a government of national union as a condition for recognition of the sovereign state of Angola. They denounce the fact that Cuba, the USSR and other revolutionary states are supporting the MPLA. They easily forget that the arms and munitions, the uniforms and vehicles used by the liberation movements in Africa have always been generously provided by these same countries ever since such movements have been consituted as military forces fighting against colonial domination. . .

(But the) people of Guinea, always faithful to the revolution and to Africa, have chosen unambiguously the only Angolan movement which is not influenced in any way by the imperialist forces, namely the MPLA. . .

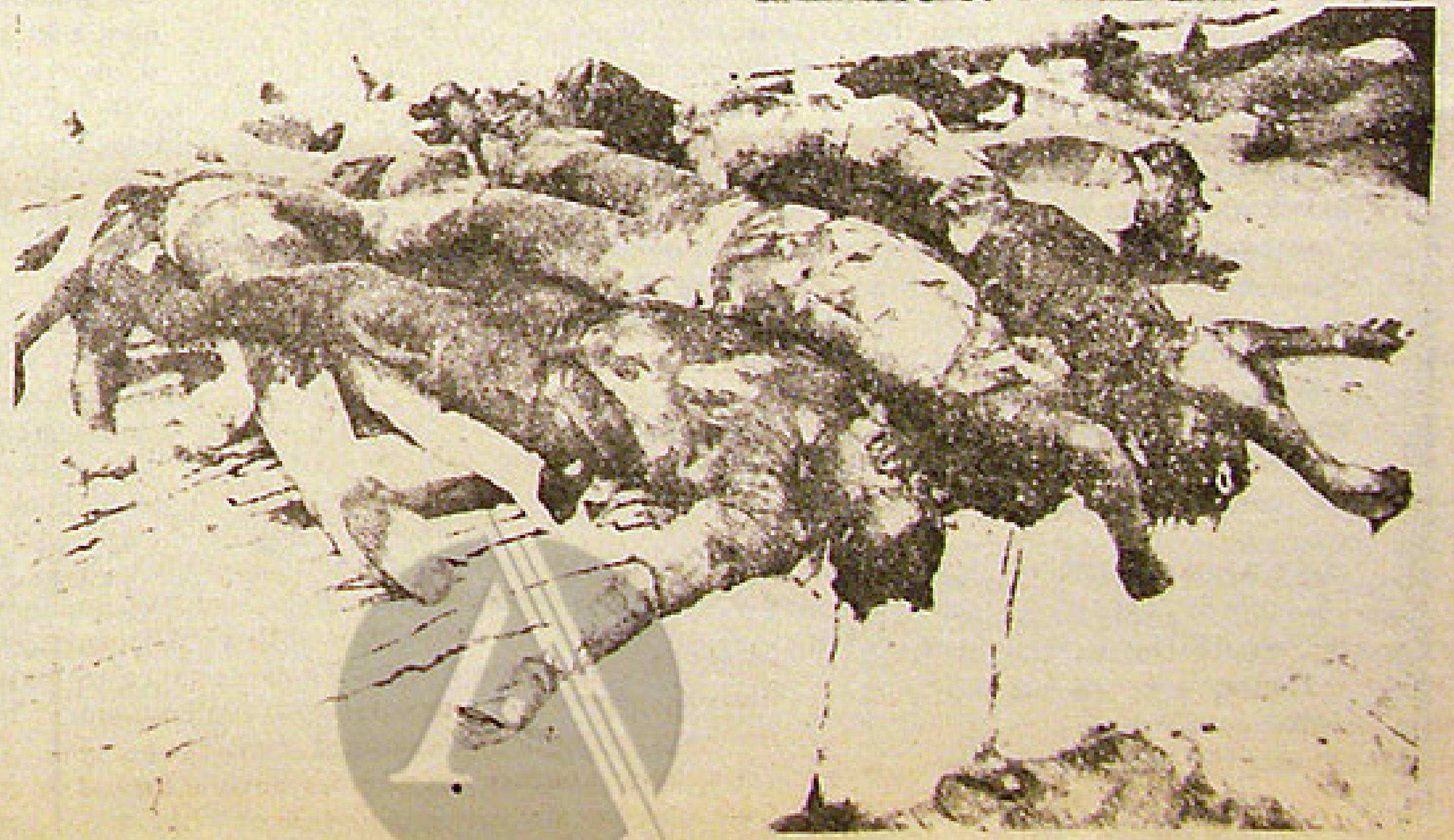
At the present time, when armed aggression is being committed against Angola by South Africa, allied with UNITA and FNLA, when military operations combined with crimes and genocide are being conducted against the Angolans by the joint forces of South Africa, UNITA, the Portuguese fascist colonialists and the FNLA, to insist that the MPLA should unite with FNLA and UNITA to form a new government would mean deliberately siding with the imperialists. . .

To condemn equally South Africa, which has attacked and invaded independent Angola and the states which are providing diplomatic, material and military aid to the Angolan people, its national party (the MPLA) and the independent People's Republic of Angola. . . is to choose the recolonization of all Africa instead of the liberation of all of Africa. . □

"IT IS NOT THE PERSON OF ROBERTO THAT INTERESTS US AS SUCH; WE ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA AS A FRATERNAL PEOPLE. IT WAS ON THE BASIS OF THIS CONVICTION OF THE TREACHERY OF ROBERTO AND OUR STRICT LOYALTY TO THE M.P.L.A. AND TO THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE THAT WE BEGAN TO AID THE M.P.L.A."



Forces led by CIA-backed traitors DANIEL CHIPENDA (left), FNLA; JONAS SAVIMBI (center), UNITA; and HOLDEN ROBERTO (right), FNLA, are responsible for the savage atrocities committed against the MPLA vanguard troops (below). Roberto, labeled a treacherous "vulgar mercenary" by the government of the Republic of Guinea, has a long history of crimes committed against Africa's liberation movements.



THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

O.A.U. RECOGNIZES M.P.L.A.-LED GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

F.N.L.A. And U.N.I.T.A. Near Defeat

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - The Organization of African Unity (OAU) last week recognized the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the sole government of the West African nation and admitted the People's Republic of Angola as the 47th member of the OAU.

OAU recognition, which came on February 11, was a major diplomatic victory for the MPLA which has succeeded in liberating almost all of Angola from the CIA-backed forces near defeat in their attempt to overthrow the legitimate MPLA government since the country officially became independent of Portugal last November 11.

It was just one month ago that a meeting here of OAU Heads of State, in a split 22 to 22 vote, failed to grant recognition to the MPLA. Observers point out that the MPLA's winning offensive against the enemy forces of the Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) was a key factor in the OAU recognition.

In January, 1975, the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA signed the Alvor Agreement in Portugal under which the Portuguese government recognized all three groups as legitimate representatives of the Angolan people. The Agreement stipulated that the groups were to form a coalition government that would rule Angola until formal independence on November 11, which was to be preceded by national elections.



Troops from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) are welcomed into the Angolan toun of Uige after they defeated CIA forces.

However, the FNLA and UNITA subsequently declared war on the MPLA and withdrew from the coalition government, leaving the MPLA as the only government when Portugal withdrew.

Ugandan President Idi Amin, who is serving this year as OAU chairman, also announced that his country has recognized the MPLA. Uganda was joined last week by Togo, Egypt and Morocco.

Following hard on the heels of the OAU action, Portugal announced that it was suspending the Alvor Agreement, a move interpreted as a step toward recognizing the MPLA. Also, diplomatic sources in London said that British and French recognition of the MPLA is near.

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British mercenaries arriving in London after fleeing Angola.

British Mercenaries Executed In Angola

(London, England) - Forty-five of 200 British mercenaries recruited to fight in Angola alongside forces of the reactionary National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) returned home last week amidst reports of Britons killing Britons and complaints of poor combat conditions.

The disgruntled group, who had signed six-month contracts at $300 a week, arrived here as British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reporter John Simpson revealed that three British mercenaries interviewed in Kinshasa, Zaire, said they had been forced to execute 13 or 14 of their countrymen who had complained about combat conditions in Angola.

As reported by the *Los Angeles Times*, the firing squad, Simpson quoted the three mercenaries as saying, was led by a Greek Cypriot soldier of fortune called "Col. Callan," who was later identified as Costas Georgiou, 24, a British citizen who served time for armed robbery while in the British army.

CANNON

Simpson said that Georgiou stood with a cannon behind the five or six men and ordered them to execute the mercenaries who refused to fight. "He told the firing squad men they would be killed, too, if they did not follow his order," Simpson said the mercenaries told him. "Some of the firing squad tried to pretend their guns had jammed. But in the end they mowed the men down. Some of them wept as they fired," Simpson said.

One of those executed was reported to be a 17-year-old youth who told the British recruiters he was 23 so that he could sign up.

A psychiatrist testified at Georgiou's court-martial from the British army described him as a "wild dog on a leash."

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CUBAN REVOLUTION BRINGS ADVANCES IN HEALTH CARE

(Havana, Cuba) - One of the major points stressed by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro in his speech before the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba held last December 17-22 (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER) was the remarkable change in the country's health care during the 16 years of the Cuban Revolution.

One such change is the increase in the number of doctors about which Prime Minister Castro said:

"Of 6,000 physicians in Cuba before the Revolution, nearly all of them concentrated in the capital (Havana), 3,000, as is well known, left the country as a result of the criminal imperialist maneuver to deprive our people of specialists of this type. At present, the nation has more than 10,000 well trained physicians, rendering their services all over the country's territory."





Youth of health conscious present-day Cuba (top) standing in their doorway. (Bottom) Children at play one afternoon in the streets of a Cuban town.

Castro went on to say that before 1959 "To get a hospital bed it was necessary to have a politician's recommendation. Doctors were concentrated in the capital, where for 22 per cent of the populaton there were 61 per cent of the available beds. Rural medicine was totally nonexistent. . .

"There were virtually no health statistics. Thousands of people, especially children, died annually from diseases that could have been cured. Medical services represented yet another business to which the poorest sectors of the population had no access, and if they did, the services were of the worst quality.

"The Revoluton carried out great transformations. . . Many hospitals, whose construction had in some cases begun 10 years earlier, were promptly finished; new ones were built, and existing ones modernized and enlarged.

"Act 723 of January 23, 1960, which created the rural medical service, stipulated that, upon graduation, doctors were to serve in rural communities full time for a year, a period later extended to two years.

"The construction of a network of 56 rural hospitals was quickly launched which, added to the 118 dispensaries set up in the interior, wiped out the traditional sanitary neglect to which our rural populaton was subjected," Castro said.

Cuban medical students train at such regional hospitals as Havana's 400-bed Commandante Manuelo Fajara — named for a man killed while fighting CIA-financed bandits in the mountains — which serves 325-350,000 people. Regional hospitals are aided by numerous polyclinics.

MEDICAL STUDENTS

After two years at a university, medical students spend four years working in Mauelo Fajara. Their internship begins in the fifth year after which they do their social (community) service. They then may choose to remain as general practitioners where they are or study two to three years to become specialists.

Prime Minister Castro pointed out in his speech that before 1959, Cuba had only one medical school which was graduating about 300 physicians annually, many of whom left the country because of lack of jobs. Presently, there are four medical schools graduating 1,000 physicians and 300 stomatologists (specialists in diseases related to the mouth) annually. In the next five years the goal is to have one doctor per 750 people, one stomatologist per 3,000 people and 55 intermediate specialists per 10,000 people.

"An intense effort will be mounted to reduce infant mortal-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Togo

The Pan-African Conference on Raw Materials met recently in Lome, Togo, and adopted a major resolution on the control of raw materials and problems of industrialization and foreign trade of African countries. The 16 participating countries called for Third World producers to reach an agreement on fixed prices of agricultural and mineral raw materials so that multinational corporations can no longer exploit them.

Niger

The Niger government last week appealed to the world for 200,000 tons of emergency food supplies, warning that a "tragic situation" was developing in which 1.2 million of its five million people faced serious malnutrition. Foreign Minister Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, in a meeting with foreign diplomats in Niamey, the capital city of the Central African drought-stricken country, emphasized that the supplies must be delivered before the rainy season starts, otherwise distribution to rural areas would be a major problem.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

Thirty-eight ministers of education of the African member states of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and observers recently concluded a nine-day meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. The final report adopted by the conference noted that the educational systems in Africa left over from the colonial period "do not correspond to the political options of the new African states . . ." The resolution stressed the need for African education to "strengthen patriotism and dedication to all causes which are in the national interest" as well as to restore national language as the languages of instruction in the schools.

TRIAL OF S.A.S.O. NINE BEGINS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Black Student Activists Charged With Violating "Terrorism Act"

(Pretoria, South Africa) - The frame-up trial of the SASO (South African Students Organization) Nine, seven Black and two Asian political activists charged with "terrorism" against the White racist South African government, resumed here on February 2, *The Guardian* reports.

The Nine include most of the remaining leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) in South Africa who were among 40 activists arrested in September, 1974, for demonstrating at outlawed pro-FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) rallies.

Imprisoned for four months in solitary confinement under the fascist "Terrorism Act" —whereby a White senior police officer can arbitrarily arrest any person without a warrant whom he "has reason to believe is a terrorist" and hold that person indefinitely — only 12 of the 40 were later charged. Their trial abruptly ended last summer when the presiding judge admitted that he "found the indictment vague." The state was forced to drop its charges against two of the SASO activists. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, August 25, 1975.)

After the first mistrial, the state brought new charges against the SASO leaders — who later became the SASO Nine after the trial of a tenth member was separated from that of the others — claiming that SASO was plotting a revolutionary conspiracy to overthrow the White minority regime.

The evidence against the Nine includes over 100 pages of poems, speeches and resolutions, among them one calling for Coca Cola and IBM to withdraw from South Africa. A poem attributed to SASO that has been entered into the state's evidence says:

"To weep is a waste of glorious time. Time to grab arms. And aim them at the blue-eyed enemy lurking in the bushes."

A SASO resolution noted that "Christ was a revolutionary. . . who had joined the Essenes (an Israeli revolutionary movement), worked in close collaboration with the Zealots (an Israeli guerrilla warfare unit) against the Romans." The students resolved to look at Christ as "the first freedom fighter" and directed a Black theology agency to correct the interpretation of Christ's mission that had been "atrociously perverted and distorted by White imperialists in their selfish and repressive aims."

The state maintains that this kind of language promotes hostile feelings between Whites and Blacks and other racial groups.



Militant South African students, now under intense repression by the racist South African government.

Chief prosecution witness Chris van der Merwe, a political science lecturer at an Afrikaans (White) university, claims to have found examples of "psychological preparation for warfare," attempts to isolate South Africa on the diplomatic and economic fronts and the mobilizing of the majority Black and non-White population around the central theme of Black consciousness.

The flagrant abuse of established courtroom procedure is exemplified in the illegal filming by two unidentified White men of the predominantly Black crowd in the spectators' gallery. The judge has also refused to allow the defense to cross-examine security police concerning charges of torturing the Nine, although such questioning has always been permitted in similar trials in South Africa.□



Emaciated South African child, a victim of apartheid's cruelties.

Foreign Interests Support Racist Regimes In Southern Africa

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER featured an article entitled "Pressures Increase to Lift Ban on Sale to South Africa," describing moves by the Ford administration and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to lift U.S. sanctions on financial dealings with the racist apartheid regime of South Africa.

Included in that article was a revealing U.N. report, "Foreign Economic Interests Continue Support of Racist Regimes in Southern Africa," the conclusion of which follows.

CONCLUSION

Little of this wealth goes to the oppressed majority, the report says. "The brutal exploitation by monopolies and the prolonged rule of the local racists and colonialists have plunged the broad masses of the people in the colonial territories of southern Africa into a state of dire misery.

Over 50 per cent of the children die a premature death before the age of 10 years because of lack of medical care and facilities. Over 90 per cent of the population is illiterate. "The role of Africans in Namibia," says the report, "is to serve as a pool of cheap labor for commercial enterprises."

Although the foreign interests are almost totally dependent on African labor supply, the workers are systematically discriminated against in wage levels and in other benefits. Trade union activity among them is sternly discouraged. If Africans are of no use to commercial interests they are relegated to reserves or

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Angolan Prime Minister Predicts "Escalation Of U.S. Intervention"

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) — The prime minister of Angola said recently that his government expects "an escalation of American intervention" in the West African nation.

In an interview here with British and American journalists reported in the *London Times*, Lopo do Nascimento said that the Ford administration "would find its own means of assisting" the reactionary Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) despite recent U.S. Senate and House votes ending secret aid to the two CIA-supported factions which are fighting the legitimate government of Angola, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Prime Minister do Nascimento also noted that Angola may have to find other means of developing the rich resources of the Cabinda oil fields if the Gulf Corporation, which halted its operations there last month, does not start production again soon. "We cannot allow ourselves to be suffocated by Gulf," he pointed out, adding that other oil-producing countries sympathetic to the MPLA government might be prepared to give assistance.

British Mercenaries Executed In Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

John Banks, a former British paratrooper who said he was involved in mercenary recruiting for Angola, told reporters that he had seen the executions of a number of Black Angolans ordered by Georgiou, including one in which Georgiou blew off a suspected rapist's head with a shotgun. Banks branded Georgiou a "homicidal maniac" and said he may now be dead, killed by his own men.

Banks said that he became involved in Angola when he was approached by a Leslie Aspin who "told us he was a CIA agent" working with the federal narcotics bureau officer at the U.S. embassy here, Larry Katz.

The London *Observer* recently reported that the British Security Advisory Services (SAS) of Camberly, Surrey, the chief agency recruiting mercenaries for Angola, is receiving large sums of cash supplied by the U.S. through intermediaries.

A SAS spokesperson who gave his name as John Best said that there was a liaison officer in the U.S. embassy here with whom SAS was dealing.

Revelations of the Georgiou firing squads led the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson last week to denounce the recruitment of British mercenaries to fight in Angola. Wilson told the House of Commons that the recruiters were a "small group of small-time crooks. . .

"We must face the fact," Wilson went on to say, "that within a few days a small group of people have been able to raise a vast private army. The fact that this is possible could be a threat to democracy in this country itself."

Wilson appointed a committee to investigate mercenary recruiting and government lawyers began reviewing an 1870 law that makes it illegal to send Britons abroad as mercenaries.□

Foreign Interests

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

"homelands" where the principal occupation is subsistence farming, which accounts for only 3 per cent of the territory's GDP.

In Southern Rhodesia, the report of the Special Committee notes, "over 80 per cent of the mining enterprises. . . are controlled by certain Western powers. The regime in Salisbury the report says, "has been encouraging subsidiaries of foreign economic interests. . .to register in Southern Rhodesia and thereby technically become Southern Rhodesian companies." This tactic "releases the subsidiaries from the legal control of the parent companies" and also enables governments "to claim that no economic interests in their countries are involved in the economy of southern Rhodesia."

In actual fact, the report notes, "foreign parent companies can continue investing in their Southern Rhodesian subsidiaries by channelling the investments through their South African subsidiaries."

The report of the Special Committee names the following banking and financial institutions with interests in Namibia:

- Barclay's National Bank Ltd. (a subsidiary of Barclays International)
- The French Bank of Southern Africa (58 per cent interest held by Banque de l'Indochine).
- Commerzbank, AG (Federal Republic of Germany)
- Legal and General Insurance Company (United Kingdom)
- Norwich Union Insurance Society of SA Ltd.

The report also notes that foreign economic interests are involved in the retail trade in southern Rhodesia, especially department stores. Named in this context are Macy's (associated with Macy's in the United States) and F.W. Woolworth's (associated with the parent companies of the same name in the United States and the United Kingdom).□

WORLD SCOPE

Chile

Chilean security agencies are continuing to operate with "extreme ruthlessness," ranging from the methodical application of torture to "barbaric sadism," according to a United Nations report issued last week. The report asserts that the "denial of human rights and inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment have thus become a pattern of governmental policies in Chile."

Jamaica

The Multinational Caribbean Shipping Company (NAMUCAR) will begin operations early next month according to a decision reached at a meeting of its board of directors held recently at Kingston, Jamaica, reports *Hsinhua* news agency. Ignacio Ovalle Fernandez of Mexico, who was chairman of the meeting, declared, "NAMUCAR will be aiming to change the pattern of regional shippings which has always been in the metropolitan and not the regional interests."

Guyana

Countries of the Third World are coming together to change the existing international economic order, declared Kit Nascimento, Guyana minister of state, in a recent address at a women's meeting, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. "We are insisting on new equitable arrangements and relationships governing the prices of primary products and manufactured goods. We are insisting that unfair and discriminatory tariff barriers come down," Nascimento stated.

Laos

Recent reports coming from Laos state that educational departments in the country are training more teachers and running more classes to develop education. The Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs has recently concluded a two-month training session for 170 teachers. The ministry has also helped 130 professors and teachers in Vientiane City study the new curriculum that will standardize and tremendously uplift the level of education of the people.

ENTERTAINMENT

Pick Up On The Pieces Of Her Soul

Betty Scott was a black woman
some of us who knew her called
her admirably Betty Panther
because she often spoke of Huey
and scientific intercommunalism
all of us who loved her knew she
loved the people
we are the people
and I her friend know she died in
and for the revolutionary
struggle

Betty Scott like Tony Wilkins and
before her Harriet Tubman
died as a servant for the people
her honor is the highest
because she as a black woman
freedom fighter
made the supreme sacrifice
a love supreme a love supreme

BETTY SCOTT WAS A BLACK
WOMAN

ages and many centuries ago
a man went up to the young
prophet man muhammad
he told him a woman-friend of his
had passed.
and what could he do
muhammad looked around at the
desert of the sahara
and said to the man dig a well
in her honor for the thirsty
then it was digging wells/now it
is building progressive schools
to break the circle of colonizing
exploitative and oppressive rule
whose key has been a double
dosage of black ignorance
and white lies filled with trickery
and deceit
Betty was into breaking this
vicious circle
that has made black and poor
people
suffer so
by any means necessary

the thought of Betty lingers on in
my mind
as a member of the prettier
flowers amongst thorns
as the struggle continues to
progress
from one level to another. . .

I pick up on the pieces of her soul
from her history
and i come up with strength

Jamil Ukachi Shakur
(aka) J. Vern Cromartie

SOUNDS OF OAKLAND STAGE "SALUTE TO THE HISTORY OF BLACK MUSIC"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Sunday provided the closing performance of a three-day Salute to the History of Black Music, performed by the Sounds of Oakland Band and Show. The musical extravaganza benefit, which was held at the Oakland Community Learning Center, skillfully brought together many varied entertainers into a show which offered something for everyone, no matter what their melodic yearnings.

One group, called the Soul Construction, is made up of seven members all of whom are 16 or 17 years old. The leader is 16-year-old Bruce Morris who also plays a mean saxaphone.

In addition to the "sax man," the group includes two trumpet players, a trombonist, bass and rhythm guitarists and a dynamite drummer.

Their style of music fluctuated easily from songs such as "Always There" by Ronnie Laws to "Get Down Tonight" by K.C. and the Sunshine Band to "Sungoddess" by Earth, Wind and Fire.



The jammin' SOUL CONSTRUCTION (top, left) in action; (top, right) JOHN TANNER and the SOUNDS OF OAKLAND; (bottom, left) FINNY MOE; (bottom, center) WANDA INGRAM; (bottom, right) LEE SAIN.

IMPACT

Their music was tight and hard-hitting in its impact on the audience and by the time Soul Construction left the stage, they had people hollering, clapping and foot-stomping — in the jargon of the entertainment field, they had them "loose."

The Sounds of Oakland Band, under the leadership of John Tanner, treated the audience to the "Big Band Sound" which many music lovers in the Bay Area rarely hear. They gave renditions of the sounds of Duke Ellington, Count Basie and their own original big band sounds performed with polished professionalism.

About six months ago Brother Tanner hand-picked and brought together 17 other musicians to form a band which became known as the Sounds of Oakland. The band is composed of musicians from a variety of backgrounds, both learned and studying musicians, teachers and students.

Another excellent entertainer in the program was "Finny Mo," more often referred to as the funniest man in the San Francisco Bay Area. Last year he won four local awards with his talent and after seeing him perform it's easy to see why.

His jokes and storytelling were superb and he showed true professionalism in his ability to alter their content for an audience of adults and then switch them around for a younger crowd.

Finny Mo did an impersonation of his favorite musician, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, whom he described as having had to play his music before White audiences in the beginning, going to Europe and gaining fame, then returning to this country "only to have everyone else jump on the bandwagon." Finny Mo is also a master tap dancer, a talent he describes as, "something you have to start when you're five or six (years old)." He is proud to point out that he is one of "only three good tap dancers in the Bay Area."

Wanda Ingram, a popular night club vocalist, exhibited her skills with a natural ease as she performed tunes made famous by such artists as Sarah Vaughn, Lena Horne, Gloria Lynne and Dinah Washington as well as several of her own original compositions.

CLOSING PERFORMER

The closing performer of the show, the one who indeed brought the house down, was Stax recording artist, Lee Sain.

Brother Sain went through a brief history of some of his favorite contemporary artists, singing their songs and describing the fates that befell them. Singers such as Sam Cooke and Otis Redding, who struggled to create positive music only to die prematurely, and Jackie Wilson, who was a prodigy to the music world, were Brother Sain's subjects.

He then went on to close out the show with his popular Stax hit "She's My Old Lady Too" and had the audience singing it along with him before he was through. □

Marlon Brando Rejects N.A.A.C.P. Award

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Actor Marlon Brando turned down the NAACP's Humanitarian Award last week at the civil rights organization's ninth annual Image Awards here at the Hollywood Palladium, commenting, "I don't think there is a White man who can know what the Black experience is.

"Only those who have suffered the social inequities so brutally enforced are the only ones who have the credentials of pain to speak of that experience, and the only ones who rightly deserve the honors for having sustained it," Brando said.

Brando caused an uproar in 1973 when he refused to accept the Academy Award for "Best Actor" of the year out of solidarity with the celebrated Wounded Knee takeover.

Elaine Brown Stresses Themes Of Power And Unity

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"The Constitution did not consider us as human beings. We were less than humans, a portion of a human being; we were property."

Later in her talk, Elaine moved up to contemporary times, saying that, "We have nothing to celebrate at the end of this 200-year period. . . The reality is that we're still not free in 1976. . ."

Questioning whether or not owning a Cadillac made a Black person "successful," Elaine said, "I believe Black people are the only real hope this country has," as muffled "right ons" were heard throughout the auditorium. "We have no interest in the past, only in the future."

Concluding her speech, Elaine was swamped by youngsters seeking her autograph and a chance to talk with her. Before leaving, Elaine posed for several photographs with the BSU and several school officials. Credit must go to BSU advisors, John Jones and Ms. Lillie King for coordinating a truly joyful and educational event.

WET AND COLD

At Hastings Law School on a wet and cold Saturday evening, over 150 Black law students and their associates turned out to hear Elaine deliver an inspiring keynote address for their very successful weekend Conference.

Touching on subjects ranging from the judicial system to world economics — and including topics in between like Angola, Cuba, women's liberation, the TV show "*Good Times*" and even the Black Panther Party's position on Eldridge Cleaver — Elaine delivered a memorable low-key yet serious speech, particularly emphasizing again the ideas of power and unity.

"Of course, we don't have anything to do with the laws of this country," Elaine began.

"We have no control over them, they have nothing to do with us except for being part of the machinery that's used to oppress us. But they can do that without laws — they have guns.

"Power is the thing that defines what is good and what is bad, what is criminal and what isn't criminal.

"George Jackson used to talk about 'The American Brand of Fascism.' As he said, we don't have to have our doors kicked in because we've already had our minds kicked in. . .

"I think that the fundamental question for Black people in this country is one of power, because until we talk about power, real power, all the other questions are in a way just cultural questions, cultural adjustments. . . Rats don't make any distinctions and hunger doesn't make any distinction. . .

"So it comes down to a question of power. And that's what the Black Panther Party has always been striving to talk about, trying to generate among people the notion that we actually have this power; and that we must shift the machinery into our hands; that we *are* the people who *are* in charge. . ."□

Black Boycott Threat Cancels Innis Speech

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Vietnam veterans who wanted to fight in Angola, Elaine replied, "We have a number of Vietnam veterans in our Party, and they're not signing up."

Ussery charged that Innis had led CORE in a direction that plays into the hands of "imperialist forces which keep a large portion of the globe enslaved." Dr. Goodlett branded Innis as a "scoundrel" and said that he was misusing CORE, described by Goodlett as "an organization that was once in the vanguard of the fight for Black liberation."

Meanwhile, CORE and Innis received scathing criticism from both the OAU and James Farmer, a CORE founder. The office of the OAU's permanent observer to the United Nations released a statement from the OAU Secretariat denouncing "subversive activities being concocted by reactionary groups in the United States. . .(and) certain anti-African groups like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). . . with a view to disrupting the commendable efforts which the MPLA government has been making to pacify the country and rid it of White mercenaries and lawless adventurers."

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Farmer, who is on a tour of African countries, said Innis was "set on a disastrous course which will do untold damage to relations between Africans and Afro-Americans. African blood must not stain Black American hands. Your (Innis) involvement will prolong Africa's agony and American's of African descent."

A group of Vietnam veterans which claims to be "loosely" associated with CORE, the Veterans Opportunity Project (VOP), is quietly recruiting U.S. mercenaries to fight in Angola on the side of UNITA, *Internews* reports. VOP, which is based in Washington, D.C., said it hopes to send 1,500 Black and White Vietnam vets to Angola but declined to say who is paying its expenses. The group is conducting military maneuvers in the woods of suburban Fairfax County, Virginia.□









BPINS photos





(A) Roosevelt J.H.S. students surround ELAINE BROWN for autographs after her rousing speech (B) Officers of Roosevelt BSU (C) Sister from BSU Modern Dance Program (D) Crowd of 900 filled Roosevelt's auditorium (E) Elaine speaking at Hastings Law School (F) Crowd of Black law students listening intently during Elaine's speech

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Coordination

Coordination is by all means one of the most important considerations in any study of proficiency in sports and athletics. Coordination is the quality which enables the individual to integrate all the powers and capacities of his whole organism into accomplishing an effective act.

Before movements can take place, there must be a change of muscular tension on both sides of the joints to be moved. The effectiveness of this muscular team work is one of the factors which determine limits of speed, endurance, power, agility and accuracy in all athletic performances.

In static or slow restive activities, such as executing a handstand or supporting a heavy barbell, the muscles on both sides of the joints act strongly to fix the body in the desired position. When rapid motion takes place, as in running or throwing, the muscles closing the joints shorten and those on the opposite side lengthen to permit the movement. There is still tension on both sides, but on the lengthening side, it is considerably reduced.

Any excessive tension in the lengthening muscles acts as a brake and thereby slows and weakens the action. Such antagonistic tension increases the energy cost of muscular work, resulting in early fatigue. Thus, the fatigue experienced in new activities is not just from using different muscles, but is due also to the braking caused by improper coordination.

The outstanding characteristic of the expert athlete is his/her ease of movement, even during maximum effort. The novice is characterized by his tenseness, wasted motion and excess effort. That person, the "natural athlete," seems to be endowed with the ability to undertake any sports activity, whether experienced or not, with ease. The ease is the ability to perform with minimum antagonistic muscle tension.

18—YEAR—OLD TRACK SENSATION

"WORLD'S FASTEST HUMAN" STRUGGLES TO SURVIVE

(Baker, Fla.) - Newly labeled as the "world's fastest human," Houston McTear has found that his blazing speed has not done anything to alleviate the poverty he and his family endure in this rural Southern community.

At 18, Houston is a co-holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash with a previously unheard of time of 9.0 seconds flat. He has already been to track meets the world over at the express request of promoters, jetting there first class. But after every meet he returns home to a family of 10 children, whose father is an unemployed sawmill worker recently stricken by a stroke.

Houston has already beaten the world's best sprinters, including the 1972 Olympic 100 and 200 meter gold medalist, Russia's Valerie Borzov, who called McTear "the best America has in the short sprints."

McTear may be in hot demand for his drawing power at world-class track meets but he and his family still live in a $30-a-month "company" home where his father once worked.

His father had once earned $400 a month to take care of his family but now he will be unable to work for the rest of his life. The family has a $7,000 debt for a recent brain operation on Mr. McTear. Despite Houston's international acclaim as the latest track and field sensation, a special fund started to provide for his family has netted less than $100.

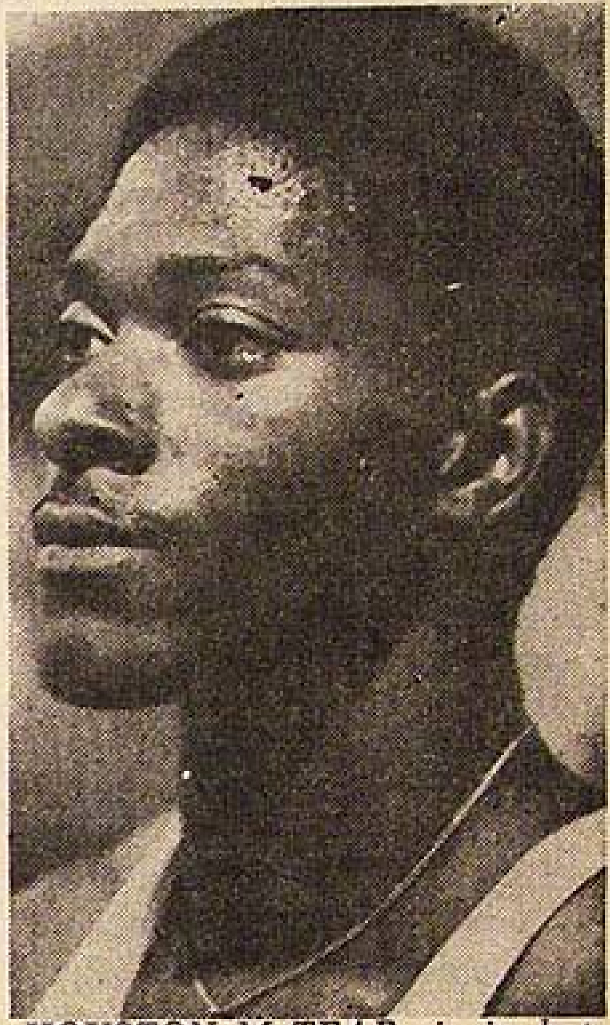
Houston gets leisure suits and track shoes for promotional purposes from Adidas, the sportswear company, but while attending school his breakfasts and lunches come from the local antipoverty program.

Presently, he is struggling to get through school and life in general so he can go to the University of Florida next year on a football scholarship. Ironically, he is openly against playing football, saying "one good lick" could ruin him as a sprinter. The only reason he is going to play football is that his scholarship requires him to and it provides a stepping stone to pro football.

According to his high school track coach, Will Willoughby, that's "where the money is. If his family were well off it would be different," Willoughby says.

The most amazing thing about young Houston McTear is that he has almost none of the training facilities afforded most other athletes. For example, to practice the 220-yard dash (usually run around a curve in competition) Houston has to run down the length of a football field and swing around and run back.

Willoughby is a former college football lineman with no track experience other than what he has read in books or learned at coaching clinics. He admits, "If I were a good track coach I wouldn't be at Baker High."



HOUSTON McTEAR is in hot demand for international track meets, yet his family struggles to survive.

Obviously, McTear's talent stems mainly from his own natural abilities, causing Willoughby to comment, "I could coach another 500 years and never have another athlete like him."

McTear may bring a batch of Olympic gold medals "for his country" this year but still have to worry about how his family will survive.□

Omaha Black Activists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

conduct of the Omaha police in this case represented "a negligent disregard. . .for the constitutional rights of not only the petitioner (Rice) but possibly other citizens as well."

Rice has been in jail since 1970 and has no financial resources. One of his attorneys is paid by the court under the Criminal Justice Act, while the other contributes his services. However, travel expenses, telephone, publicity and amicus brief expenses are already in excess of $3,000 and further expenses are expected.

Any persons wishing to make contributions for the Rice appeal may make their checks payable to: Calvin Memorial Presbyterian Church, Legal Defense Fund, 3105 North 24th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68110.□

Guinea President Sekou Toure On People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ism plans to bend them to its will or to destroy them for the sole purpose of exploiting for its exclusive profit the economic potential of their countries.

Now, it is Angola's turn. Since the extensive oil reserves of Cabinda have been discovered, Angola has attracted the attention of the plunderers. All the imperialist and capitalist powers are interested in Angola in one way or another.

The plan is to bring about the secession of Cabinda; and since the MPLA is a vanguard party, a truly anti-imperialist party, and since the party alone is respected by all the Angolan people and effectively represents their interests, the imperialists do not want Angola to achieve independence under the guidance of the MPLA because they know MPLA will stubbornly and courageously defend the legitimate interests of the Angolan people.

Hence, the imperialists and their agents are creating all kinds of difficulties for the MPLA. We know that the key to the problem is Cabinda; and in order to deceive Africa, the imperialists are using the fraternal, neighboring countries of Angola. Today we learn with distress that regular troops of Zaire, side by side with South African mercenaries who are subjecting the Angolan people to all kinds of atrocities, are fighting against Angola, against the MPLA.

HONEST COUNTRY

No honest country, no African revolutionary movement, worthy of the sacrifices accepted by Africa, can remain silent before such a plot, such an ignominy.

Therefore, the Guinean revolution, which defended the people of Zaire when the imperialists tried to seize Katanga (and) which defended the Nigerian people when the imperialists tried to deprive them of their province of Biafra, must speak out on behalf of Africa and denounce all the traitors to Africa who, in carrying out the orders of the international imperialists and capitalists are today creating disorder in Angola and trying to prevent its people from regaining their independence and sovereignty throughout the national territory. The aim is to keep Angola in a state of dependence so that the racist and fascist colonialists of southern Africa can continue to treat the peoples of this region of the continent as slaves.

How is it possible to side with the agents of South Africa and remain loyal to Africa itself? Therefore, we must affirm that all the African countries which oppose the immediate and total independence of Angola (led by the MPLA) — including its province of Cabinda as an integral part of its territory — all those countries, such as Zaire, which send troops to support the imperialist cause against the MPLA and the Angolan people, should all be considered as the real enemies of the African people and will be fought against and denounced as such. . .

The people of Guinea. . . confirm their militant solidarity with (the people of Angola) in this struggle imposed on you by our common enemy, the imperialists, aided by their African agents. The fight being waged by the MPLA armed forces is our fight, the legitimate struggle in which all the peoples of Africa are resolutely and unanimously engaged in order to shake off the yoke of colonialism and neocolonialism. . .



Victorious MPLA forces enter Angolan capital of Luanda, led by Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO (arrow).

Today, it is by their acts that we can separate the friends of Africa from the enemies of Africa, the friends of the Angolan people from the enemies of the Angolan people, those who favor the national independence of Angola, the integrity of its territory and the complete sovereignty of its people, from those who seek to maintain Angola under the yoke of imperialism. . .

For 14 years a compass has guided Angola along the path of the anticolonialist struggle for freedom and national sovereignty. This compass is the MPLA. It is around the MPLA that (the people of Angola) must unite in order to continue the new struggle that begins today: the struggle for the preservation of your sovereignty.

The Angolan people have fought for too long for them to be deprived of the fruits of victory. Long live the independent and sovereign state of Angola! Long live the MPLA! □

Cuban Revolution Advances Health Care

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

ity to 25 per 1,000 live births, Castro told the First Congress. Before the Revolution, 60 babies died per 1,000 live births during the first year of life, a figure reduced to 28.9 in 1974.

GASTROENTERITIS

In 1962, gastroenteritis, a disease of the lining of the intestines and the stomach — "one of the children's main scourges in underdeveloped countries," Castro pointed out — caused 4,157 deaths in Cuba, out of which 80 per cent were children under one year old. In 1974 the disease, largely under control now, caused 761 deaths.

Other advances made in Cuban health care include the increase in public health expenditures from 20 million pesos before the Revolution to 400 million in 1974. Thirty-four training schools now graduate 500 nurses and 2,000 assistant nurses a year as compared to one such training school which graduated 80 nurses a year before the Revolution.

Under capitalism, Cuban Blacks and Mestizos (people of mixed racial heritage) were widely discriminated against in health care employment. The Revolution has succeeded in eliminating this discrimination, thereby bringing badly needed additional skills to medicine.

(We wish to thank the *Canadian Tribune* for the information included in this article.) □

Puerto Rico Bill Masks Colonial Status

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

With a population 14 times as dense as the United States, the poor are crowded into shanty towns without running water, sewage or garbage disposals. The government's only solution to this problem has been a program of sterilization. One out of three of Puerto Rican women of child bearing age has received what islanders call "la operacion."

Concentrating on exposing worsening conditions, pro-independence parties such as the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) are gaining strength. A recent Congress of the PSP attracted 10,000 enthusiasts and the organization had no problem getting 80,000 signatures to put itself on the ballot for the upcoming November elections.

The question of the colonial domination of Puerto Rico by the U.S. has come up in the U.N., and the United States narrowly avoided condemnation last August when the world body's Decolonization Committee voted to postpone consideration of a resolution affirming the island's right to independence. The vote was 11 to 9 and observers feel this postponement tactic will not work a second time.

Juan Mari-Bras, secretary general of the PSP, calls the pending legislation in Congress "an effort by the United States to provide a legal base for claiming that discussion of our case in the United Nations would constitute an undue interference in its internal affairs." □

U.F.W. Announces Boycott Of Calif. Growers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

labor governments in the European Common Market and Scandinavia will be asked to ban products of boycotted California growers, Chavez said, noting that Norway has voted to support the UFW. He said the Common Market countries account for 20 per cent of the growers' sales.

"We're going to pin them against the wall and when they're pinned they're going to come back to Sacramento crying, making another deal to give us the money," Chavez said. "It's going to take us a year or so but they'll be back again because they're afraid." □

B-1 Bomber

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Wood is a fellow at the Brookings Institute, an ex-Air Force major and a graduate of the National War College.

Wood began by documenting the unparalleled destructive capability of the U.S. Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) and Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBM) in urging Congress to drop plans for developing a new manned B-1 bomber and rely on ICBMs instead. Garwin followed Wood with an indictment of the nuclear bomber as an "obsolete" weapon.

Garwin and Wood's position never questioned the basic assumptions of U.S. nuclear deterrence strategy. The interests they represent are only interested in streamlining and rationalizing the system of domination and oppression already practiced.

To defend the B-1 bomber, the Pentagon sent Edward C. Aldridge, deputy assistant secretary of defense for strategic programs, and Major General Robert P. Lukeman, assistant chief of staff for studies and analysis, U.S. Air Force.

REAL ISSUE

The real issue is not the means available for U.S. leaders to successfully threaten the rest of the world, but the prevailing bullying attitude consistently exhibited by corporation "enforcers" who happen to be in a position to make U.S. foreign policy.

According to Kosta Tsipis, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), ". . .long-range cruise missiles have the potential to make war more casual and less politically responsible. Long-range cruise missiles increase manifoldly the possibility of war as well as its guide transmutation from a conventional, tactical encounter to a nuclear confrontation.

"The military planner, while in possession of long-range cruise missiles can propose to his political leadership a large spectrum of options, many of which would be forbiddingly expensive militarily, politically and financially without cruise missiles."

Even if the B-1 is defeated and Congress accepts the alternative Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM), B-1 opponents may find they have won a battle but lost the war.

The ALCM represents a frightening new qualitative leap in the arms race, its devastating accuracy and relatively small yields making a "limited nuclear war" an even greater possibility.

Letters to the Editor

UNDERSTAND FORCES WHICH DETERMINE OUR EXISTENCE

Comrades,

Today, along with my copy of "THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal Newspaper" I received notice that my "FREE" subscription to the B.P.I.N.S. had expired. As stated, it was, "a bit of bad news" (speaking of course of the notice.) However I am hoping to be able to receive another "FREE" subscription right away, so as I won't miss a single informative issue. I am still without funds, but as it stands "now" I will be released in 7 months and a very sizeable contribution will be fast arriving when I am.

The most important thing I understand now (after reading B.P.I.N.S) is that I'm sure we can't understand anything as Black people unless we begin to understand all of those forces that determine our existence. People like to think, "I am my own person and I have decided that I want to be this, if certain things go wrong, it most have something to do with what I as an individual did." This is not really seeing or comprehending how the system under which we live determines everything that we are going to do, and be doing, including our attitude about men, our attitude about women, sex, shoes, clothes and more. We are accustomed to saying, "This is my own thing: I'm different from him/her." But that way of thinking is simply is not the case. I think the things which have us hung up and frustrated have done so because we have tried to deal with them as individual issues. They need to be dismantled. We must look at the situation in a totally different manner.

In any system, what ultimately counts is power, not income. The total spectrum of function becomes power. What you are able to do in (economics, education, entertainment, labor, law, politics, religion, war and sex) whether you determine what happens to you in all these nine areas of your life activity, not just one. The system itself is saying, "O.K. They (Black people) are asking for power. We'll give them a few better jobs." But the few will be manipulated in their activities in all other areas so the fact that a few have better jobs means nothing! "Now they are trying to deal with their images. They are talking about black power, black pride; so we'll give them some movies and after they look at these movies there is no way in west hell they can have any pride."

Its time, we seen the truth! The B.P.I.N.S. is letting the truth be known! Keep up the good work.

P.S. Brother Shadarack (Mack Moe Jones, Reg. # 75826) would also like a free subscription.

Umoja & Imami
(Unity & Faith)
Al-Kabir -Alrukn
(John Gibson)

THANKS FOR CO-EVOLUTION QUARTERLY

Greetings Comrades:

I'd like to thank you for sending me the co-Evolution Quarterly. I have found many ways to set up Survival Programs in my community. This has always been one of my ambitions, to help the oppressed people of the world.

Thank you very much and I hope to be sending donations very soon. Also let me know about membership in the Party. Thank you again.

All Power To The People
Rubin Watson
Springfield, Ill.

MEDICAL CLINIC FOR FARMWORKERS

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The United Farmworker's Union is in the process of setting up a desperately needed Medical Clinic for Farmworkers in the Cochella Valley. This clinic will deal specifically with the vast medical needs and problems of the migrant Farmworker.

We are a poor people's union and therefore have to rely heavily upon our supporters for assistance. We ask that your newspaper help the farmworkers succeed in their efforts by publishing the needs listed below:

1. Doctors (resident and intern), nurses, medical students and para-medics to staff our clinic on a regular or semi-regular basis (salaries to be determined).

2. Medical supplies in the specific areas of Urinalyse., Hematology, Microbiology, and Blood Sampling. Our general needs are also numerous, ranging from an incubator to bandaids. All types of donations accepted.

3. Medical textbooks.

Staff volunteers and those with donations can contact:
Julie Mondaca
1434 West Olympic Blvd.
L.A., Ca 90015

(213) 381-1136 368-8130

The Farmworkers Clinics are an integral part of the struggle to secure better lives for all farmworkers. Thank you for your cooperation in helping to build the best health care system for Farmworkers and the poor people in the country.

Your prompt reply is requested.

Sincerely,
Julie Mondaca
Los Angeles Boycott

O.A.U. Recognizes M.P.L.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Meanwhile, in southern Angola the MPLA liberated Silva Porto, military headquarters of the UNITA, on February 10 and took control of the key Atlantic Ocean ports of Benguela and Lobito. The collapse of Silva Porto came just two days after UNITA forces hastily withdrew — without putting up a fight — from the city of Huambo, which had served as the "capital" of UNITA and FNLA forces.

The fall of Silva Porto left UNITA with only one major town on the central front, Luso, whose fall also appeared near.

In northern Angola, the MPLA has driven out most of the FNLA forces that had been operating there. Backed by a handful of British mercenaries, FNLA forces were reported last week to be holding out in San Salvador, the last town of any significance controlled by the reactionary group.

OBSTACLE

The last remaining obstacle to the complete liberation of Angola is a force of 5,000 South African troops spread out along a 50-mile wide line about 30 miles north of Angola's border with Namibia (South West Africa). These troops have surrounded the multimillion dollar Cunene River hydroelectric and irrigation project at Calueque, about 15 miles inside Angola.

The racist South African government is determined to protect the nearly $300 million invested in the project, which by 1977 is expected to supply water to the Ovambo tribal homeland in Namibia — a country illegally ruled by South Africa — and power to all of the territory.

The *Associated Press* reports that South Africa is "openly" seeking accomodation with the MPLA but is also preparing for fullscale war. South African "Defense Minister" Pieter W. Botha told Parliament recently, "If attacked, we will retaliate effectively. In the past we hit back with small forces. If necessary we will retaliate with greater force."

One reason for the rapid success of the MPLA's drive into southern Angola is that areas traditionally considered held by UNITA or South African forces are actually supportive of the MPLA. Evidence of this support came two weeks ago when the *Washington Post* reported that workers in Benguela and Lobito port facilities had been striking in protest of UNITA's military control of the cities.

Documents Reveal F.B.I. Conspiracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Johnson, while admitting that an agent from the Racial Matters squad had been placed in charge of the Chicago operation, said he had no memory of the section about "preventing the rise of a Black messiah," although his initials appeared on the bottom of the report.

The next set of COINTELPRO documents related to the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party specifically. In one memo, the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent a notice to his Chicago office that counterintelligence programs against the Chicago BPP Chapter should be "top priority."

The Chicago FBI dutifully responded with a proposal that an anonymous letter be sent to P-Stone Nation leader Jeff Fort saying that the Black Panther Party was making derogatory remarks about him, thus attempting to thwart a budding coalition between the BPP and the then Black Stone Rangers and possibly leading to "acts of retribution" against the Party.

Asked by Montgomery as to his interpretation of "retribution," Johnson presented what was to become his stock answer — an answer, which according to one courtroom report, "became increasingly ridiculous and lacking in credibility" as the other COINTELPRO documents were introduced.

COMPLETELY NONVIOLENT

"The COINTELPRO was a completely nonviolent program," Johnson said. "Its purpose was to prevent violence, so that if it created or resulted in any violence, that would have been nonproductive in terms of the program. Retribution meant that we hoped Jeff Fort would prevent a coalition between the Rangers and the Panthers."

When Montgomery next introduced the FBI document which revealed that a second anonymous letter was sent to Fort, this one falsely "informing" him that the Black Panther Party had a "hit contract" on his life, the following dialogue took place:

Montgomery: "What do you think Jeff Fort's reaction would be to the knowledge that the BPP had put a hit out on him?"

Johnson: "Probably nothing."

Montgomery: "Then why did you send it?"

Johnson: "We hoped it would prevent the coalition of violent groups."

Montgomery: "If your intention was nonviolence, why did you reject sending a letter to the BPP saying Fort had put a hit out on them because they (the BPP) were not as violent prone as the Blackstone Rangers, 'to whom guns and shouting were second nature?' " (the last phrase a direct quote from the COINTELPRO document).

Johnson: "My concept of the program was that it was nonviolent."

Montgomery: "What steps did you take to insure that Jeff Fort would take the letter in such a way that he wouldn't get someone to 'blow their heads off?' "

Johnson: "We didn't think he would pay too much attention to the letter."

Montgomery: "What does the phrase 'put a hit out' mean to you?"

Johnson: "Our sources told us that this was common street language, used on the street all the time, and didn't mean very much at all."

Montgomery: "Did your sources tell you that Jeff Fort had less than a grade school education and couldn't read?"

In this connection, on-the-scene observers noted that one comical scene took place when Montgomery asked Johnson just how much education he had. Johnson, by that point visibly nervous, stammered and stumbled around for an extended period of time trying to remember what college he went to, amusing several spectators in the audience.



Chicago Black Panther Party leader FRED HAMPTON was murdered as a result of the FBI's COINTELPRO operation.

The last COINTELPRO document introduced during Johnson's testimony detailed an anonymous letter sent by the FBI attempting to discredit two former BPP Chicago members as opportunists and "sweethearts."

Meanwhile, in a separate incident, William Hampton, 29, brother of slain Chicago Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton, interrupted the proceedings last week to announce that one of the defendants had called him a "punk" outside the courtroom.

Judge Perry attempted to restore order as both Hampton and James Clark, 37, brother of Mark Clark, the Pretoria BPP leader also assassinated in the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid, angrily repeated their charges.

When called to testify about the incident, Hampton and Clark said they did nothing to provoke the comment from James ("Gloves") Davis, a Black defendant in the case who has a long history of brutality against his own people. Davis has claimed "credit" for personally assassinating Fred Hampton during the police raid.

"SAID NOTHING"

"I said nothing to Davis," Bill Hampton asserted. "I don't want to say anything to him."

Clark said he also heard Davis call Hampton a "punk" but the two deputy U.S. marshals, who had previously said they heard the remark, told Perry they did not hear or see the confrontation.

Camillo Volini, Davis' attorney, said Davis was not present in court because of an alleged bomb threat to his home.□

Pinell Testimony Shatters Prosecution Lies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

George put his hands up, Pinell testified, in the now stone silent courtroom, and took a step back.

Then as another guard named Rubiaco moved towards him, George lashed out with his right foot and kicked Rubiaco, knocking him to the ground, while lunging out with his left hand and knocking the gun from Krasnes.

Pinell said he heard George, in a crouched position, tell the guards to back away from him. When George arose, pistol in hand, he was firmly in charge of the situation in the control area. "These dudes here are pulling something," Pinell said he heard George say.

Next, Pinell said he realized that Rubiaco was opening the south side cells and when his cell door (1 AC8) opened, Hugo rushed to join George in the control area. George told Pinell, "We must be careful now. We don't know who's behind this whole thing."

Of particular significance at this stage in his testimony, Pinell related a brief incident in which Krasnes pushed him at George, hoping he would bump the gun out of George's hand. Pinell then frankly admitted that, without thinking, he slugged Krasnes hard across the face with his fist.

This accounts for the bruises later found on Krasnes which the prosecution has falsely attributed to a kick in the face from Fleeta Drumgo, the only direct accusation against the former Soledad Brother.

Pinell said he then went over to the north side to see what was happening. At the rear end of the back corridor, he said he saw some men, neither inmates nor guards, moving about. These men, also reported to have been seen by other inmate witnesses, have never been fully identified, although it is a common rumor in prison circles that they were agents of the Los Angeles Police Department.

When Pinell returned to the control area, an unspecified inmate suggested that they tie up the guards, warning that they (the guards) should not be injured. Pinell reiterated this belief, stating that, "It was our policy not to hurt anyone unless it was necessary."

Pinell followed the guards down the tier to personally ensure their safety and upon returning to the control area, again went over to the north side, opening the door on one of the cells in order to block the view from the end of the tier to the control area.

When he returned to the south side, Pinell said he noticed that George was gone from the area and that the rear Adjustment Center door was wide open.

Pinell ran down the tier, saw George through the open AC door lying on his stomach, evidently wounded but crawling with difficulty and was about to run outside to aid his comrade when he was physically restrained by inmate John Cluchette. Cluchette, Pinell said, told him that it would be "suicide" to venture outside.

"But he (referring to George) was down, and the reason I wanted to go out the AC door was because he was still moving," Pinell testified, closing out the Monday proceedings.□

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